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BRITAIN PROPOSES MORATORIUM BE GRANTED GERMANY

Mr. Briand's Acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's Plan Will Give Germany Time to Arrange for Meeting Her Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Despite the vigorous criticism that has been voiced on the other side of the English Channel in regard to the British Prime Minister's proposals that, after the January reparations payment, Germany should be granted one year's moratorium, there is feeling in official circles here that such a course was the only one possible in view of the existing conditions in this country and in Europe generally.

The French assertion that she is being dragged in the wake of British policy is considered to be an unfair judgment of what must be looked at from the standpoint of international necessity and not from one of narrow or insular expediency.

Apart from the gain to France through the possession of the enormous mineral deposits of Alsace and Lorraine, there is also the vast wealth of the Saar Valley coal fields which she has acquired for a term of 15 years.

These great assets alone hold potentialities that should offset in the French mind any temporary advantages that Great Britain seems to gain through Aristide Briand's decision to accept Mr. Lloyd George resolution with regard to German reparations.

French Taxation Criticized

While administration of taxation in this country leaves no loophole for the taxpayer, it is open knowledge that both in France and in Germany the laws regarding taxation are so loosely interpreted that in neither case is the revenue anything near what it should be. The object of a year's moratorium, which it is proposed to grant Germany, is so that she may bring forward some scheme which will meet with the approval of the Allies as regards meeting her obligations.

Until Germany is financially on her feet, there is little hope expressed that the devastating blight of unemployment can be lifted, from which the whole of Great Britain is suffering—inconceivably more so than France is suffering as a consequence of her devastated regions.

Even with the elasticity which at present prevails in the collection of French taxes, it is estimated that the ordinary budget of France could be met. As regards the special budget, which includes expenditures as a result of the war, it is of course clearly understood that at present it is impossible for her to meet it.

In this respect it has been proposed that Great Britain should forgo her claim to war loans on France, in order to assist her in meeting her special budget. This matter, it is expected, will come up at the forthcoming Genoa conference, which will deal exclusively with the financial reorganization of Europe. At this conference, for which a date has not yet been fixed, it is expected that both the Russian and German representatives will be present.

The French very naturally desire before any concrete proposals are made with regard to the financial reconstruction of Europe that her position as a nation shall be assured. The only manner in which this can be accomplished from her viewpoint is by an Anglo-French defensive alliance whereby she may be enabled to reduce her army with safety.

British Attitude Uncertain

British policy has expressed itself many times in favor of guaranteeing France against aggression, but just how a definite alliance would be looked upon is not yet clear. In view of the broad nature of the four-power pact entered into at Washington, and the loose girths with which the British Commonwealth rides, it is considered an open question if a hard and fast alliance between nation and nation are not a thing of the past.

With 60,000,000 embittered people across her border, to say nothing of the potentialities of a Russo-German rapprochement, France—particularly after her failure in Washington—feels it a vital necessity to obtain some concrete guarantee of safety before consenting to reduce her army to a peace footing.

The immense importance of the present Supreme Council meeting can be hardly overestimated, and linked up with the international economic conference to be held at Genoa it is felt that the future of Europe and European reconstruction hangs in the balance.

That both Russia and Germany must be taken into consideration in arriving at any decision is a foregone conclusion, for these two factors more than all others relate to the solution of this country's vital problem of unemployment. Furthermore there is every indication that the Soviet Government of Russia has to a great extent recognized the dire necessity of seeking help from outside.

Private enterprise is gaining ground there every week, and it is openly acknowledged that a capitalistic system must to some extent be allowed. These are important and far-reaching admissions, and show that the time has come when Russia can in some measure again take her place in the councils dealing with matters affecting Europe.

It is considered only a matter of time till French opinion sees that the lifting of Germany and Russia to their feet and rendering them financially sound will prove a surer guarantee for her safety than any military alliance can provide.

Alliance Unpopular

France Is Against a Pact with Britain Unless Left Entirely Free

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Much as France is tempted by the idea of the pact or alliance now discussed at Cannes, there is much doubt expressed. It is an admirable proposal, as showing that there is no rupture, but it is feared that the pact would mean the sacrifice by France of many methods of securing her own safety to which she holds tightly.

On the whole French sentiment is against the pact, unless it is understood that France preserves all her rights and all her means of action. Reduction of the French Army, evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine, general subordination of French policy to British conceptions, constitute a price which is too high for France to pay.

Nevertheless negotiations continue, and in certain quarters there is hope that something will result. Probably only a draft plan will be drawn up at Cannes and submitted to the parliaments of France and England.

The fate of such a draft is doubtful, for on the one hand France would like the guarantee to extend to an attack on Poland or any of her allies in Central Europe, and on the other hand England would certainly refuse to ratify such a guarantee.

France also objects to the inclusion of Germany among the parties, assuring a kind of neutrality of the Rhineland, whereas Britain would like the alliance to be more comprehensive on the lines of the pact between the nations, who are potential enemies, framed at Washington. It will be seen that the discovery of an acceptable formula is extremely difficult.

England would like to dispel all anxiety in France about her security and thus lead to a more generous European policy of conciliation and cooperation, but the British Premier apparently is not prepared to make a pact without a clear understanding that it is not merely another anti-German alliance.

Mr. Briand is criticized in some places for having yielded in the matter of the Genoa Congress before obtaining the promised pact. While French opinion is thus dubious even at the best, there are Extremists who vigorously attack the notion of an alliance.

Such expresssions are foolish exaggeration, but they serve to emphasize the point that does appeal to certain politicians that an alliance means French acceptance of British policy.

In more euphemistic language this objection may be found stated frequently. This question of an alliance in some form has become practically the only subject now spoken of at Cannes. But the financial experts are in the meantime endeavoring to arrange equitable allocation of the sums to be paid by Germany. It seems to be generally agreed that from last May to next May, Germany must pay in all 1,700,000,000 gold marks.

She has already paid 1,000,000,000 marks, of which nearly half goes to England for occupational expenses under the August accord. A certain sum regulated by the price of German coal is to be allowed to France, probably between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 marks. The rest is for Belgium who has a prior claim. France loses nothing, however, because the Wiesbaden accord, which will give her reparation in kind, will be allowed to operate at once, and the value of goods thus envisaged exceeds the French share of the 3,000,000,000 marks paid or due from Germany.

All this is nebulous at present, but it is on these lines that a bargain will be made. The German representatives are on their way to Paris and will proceed to Cannes when the Allies are in agreement on this matter. It is probable that the reparations commission will be transferred to Berlin, and that stricter control of German finances will be exercised.

Optimism in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The German delegation, under the leadership of Dr. Walter Rathenau, left this afternoon for Paris and Cannes. The optimism in government circles and among the general public is reflected today in the striking improvement in the German exchange.

Apart from the reactionary newspapers, which warn the public against expecting any favors from "perfidious France," tonight's newspapers display a decidedly cheerful spirit.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg contributes a striking article to the "Berliner Tageblatt," and insists that the "extremely ill German economic life" requires absolute repose and time for recovery.

Hugo Stinnes' chief mouthpiece in the press, "Allgemeine Zeitung," does not share the general prevailing optimism. "Our most important demand, which we must again and again emphasize, is," says that newspaper, "that once and for all Germany's reparations obligations must be reduced to such a degree as to come within our powers of paying them."

IRISH PEOPLE MAY HAVE NEW LEADER

Upon Eamon de Valera's Defeat on Seeking Reelection, Mr. Griffith Is Proposed as Head of "Provisional Executive"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—After the resumption of the Dail today Eamon de Valera made a bold bid for dictatorship by resigning the presidency of the republic and standing for reelection. He and his republican supporters were, however, disappointed, as this move was balked, when his reelection was defeated by the small majority of two.

It was immediately on the speaker taking the chair that Mr. de Valera rose and submitted his resignation, together with that of his ministers. Saturday's vote, he said, subverted the republic and the independence of Ireland. He could no longer continue, unless he had the confidence of the Dail.

Michael Collins proposed the formation of a body with representatives, if necessary, of both sides to act as a committee of public safety. The difficulties were big, he said, but that would not matter so long as they were assured that they were taking over Ireland and that the English were going out.

Mr. de Valera said that as he had resigned, he could not take any responsibility. They had there a constitutional assembly, and that assembly must choose its own executive.

Thomas Clarke then moved and Mr. Mellows seconded the reelection of Mr. de Valera as president of the Irish republic. Gavan Duffy supported Mr. de Valera's reelection.

Mr. Collins said he had no objection to the election of Mr. de Valera, but everybody would regard them as a laughingstock. The people were getting impatient, and might come in and turn them out and boycott them. The motion for the reelection of Mr. de Valera was defeated by 58 votes to 60.

After the defeat of the motion for Mr. de Valera's reelection, Arthur Griffith said he wanted Ireland to know that it was not a vote against Mr. de Valera. "It is a vote for the treaty," Mr. Griffith declared. "We want Mr. de Valera with us." Mr. de Valera said they would not scrap their own machinery until Dublin Castle had vacated its position.

A motion was proposed that Mr. Griffith should form a provisional executive, to which Mr. Griffith replied, "When the personnel is adopted, I shall arrange for a plebiscite."

The assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—By ratification of the Irish treaty the status of Ireland has been altered. Eamon de Valera's contention that the republic has not been dissolved does not alter the facts, according to British ministerial circles, and Ireland is irrevocably free.

It does not follow that for Ireland an era of serenity and peace has been ushered in, however, and it is anticipated that great difficulties are ahead for the Irish Free State to solve. But in these problems the British Government will have no right to interfere, and Irishmen will have an opportunity of demonstrating their own power of government and of working out their own destiny.

One of the first fruits of the settlement, which Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins have done so much to further, is that approximately 30,000 British troops will shortly be evacuated from Southern Ireland, and the advocates of ratification will be able to point to this as a solid achievement on their part.

Winston Churchill presided today over the committee appointed to arrange for the evacuation and to deal with matters connected with the transfer of the wide powers which are being handed over to the Irish Government.

Everything is in readiness at the War Office to commence the evacuation as soon as word is given. Plenty of shipping is available for the transport of troops, and vessels can be quickly chartered and concentrated at the ports required. Gen. Sir Nevil Macready will be in charge of the evacuation, which is not expected to take more than three months.

Except for the population in garrison towns, the spectacle of the British troops quitting the shores of Ireland en masse is not likely to be displeasing to the Irish people, and may do much to soften the bitterness engendered by the happenings of the last few years.

The preservation of law and order will be no easy task for the new Irish Government, it is thought, and the uncertain attitude of the section which was defeated on the peace treaty issue in the Dail does not impart confidence. The political future is a puzzle, even to close students of Irish politics.

Mr. de Valera has resigned from the presidency of the republic which, since the adoption of the peace treaty by the Dail, no longer exists. He maintains that the republic continues so long as the people of Ireland fail to dissolve it, in spite of the fact that the population has shown what it thinks unmistakably during the adjournment of the Dail, and has plumped for the treaty.

Again Mr. de Valera maintains that the Dail is not the proper body to ratify the treaty, and this technical point is correct, ministerial circles admit, for clause 18 of the treaty provides that ratification shall be done by the members elected to sit in the Southern Parliament.

This is, however, regarded as but a technical point, which, if insisted on, would merely result in a slightly larger majority for ratification as a result of the inclusion of the four members representing Trinity College, who do not sit in the Dail.

The Dail will disappear, it is thought, and give place to the provisional government unless the more extreme members of the present Dail keep up the republican fiction in opposition to the majority and insist in preserving their organization as a rival to the provisional government and retain the name Dail for such an organization. At the same time Dublin Castle will be gradually taken over, and there is a possibility of three forms of government functioning at once. The prospect is by no means small of the new Irish Government experiencing the same opposition of the most stubborn of the republicans that the British Government has experienced from Sinn Fein backed by the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The Irish republican army is split in two, and it remains to be seen whether the disappointment of the non-ratificationists will be displayed in constitutional opposition to the provisional government or in a less orderly form.

British opinion is opposed to the idea of keeping British troops in Ireland, even if requested to do so by the Irish Government in order to help it to preserve order in a free Irish state. Such procedure would be considered unwise, and would hardly, as one of the first acts of the new government, recommend it to the world which is watching to see how it will face the responsibilities of self-government.

SEAMEN PROTEST ANY CUT IN WAGES

Proposed Reduction by Shipping Board Would Drive Americans From Vessels, Trade Union President Tells Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Wage reductions for seamen proposed by the United States Shipping Board and the American Steamship Owners Association will drive all citizens of the United States off the ships; these reductions will be followed by European countries, and within a few years the ships of the world will be manned by the yellow races, according to declarations made at the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America here yesterday.

More than 50 delegates attended the convention, which was the twenty-fifth annual one. They came from all parts, Alaska, Maine and the Gulf of Mexico. At the morning session Andrew Furuseth, president of the union, received notice from the Shipping Board of the proposed wage cut.

"Only 58 per cent of the men on American vessels a year ago were citizens of the United States," said Mr. Furuseth. "Today there are only 15 to 18 per cent who are citizens. This new cut will drive the remainder of the American citizens from the ships. Europe will make similar cuts, killing any advantage to American shipping, and in a few years the yellow races will be manning all of the vessels.

"It now becomes understandable to me why there has been no serious protest against the English-speaking requirement for sailors in the seaman's act, recently promulgated by Mr. Hoover, which goes into operation next Thursday. The shipowners evidently figured that the reduction would make it impossible to get men who would qualify under the clause, enabling them to say to Mr. Hoover, 'See how impossible your regulation is.'

"If seamen who can understand English sufficiently well to qualify under the clause will take my advice, they will for the present stay in or get into vessels so as to exclude the Orientals and others incapable of qualifying under the clause. I hope the men who have suffered to bring about conditions that make it possible to build an American merchant marine and who have stayed with it regardless of the shipowners' actions will continue to do so, remembering the motto, 'Tomorrow is also a day.'"

Plans are to be outlined according to T. A. Hanson, secretary and treasurer of the union, to combat what is declared to be an attempt by the ship companies to get a repeal of a section of the seaman's act which permits a sailor to quit a vessel when he pleases. It was said that until the act was passed in 1915, a sailor was liable to arrest and a prison sentence if he left his ship without a formal release.

MOPLAH REBELLION NOW SUPPRESSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Monday)—The chief leader of the Moplahs, Kunhi Ahmed Haji, has surrendered to the British troops. The Moplah insurrection is now considered to have been stamped out

NEED URGED OF REFORESTATION

Chief of United States Forest Service Tells Committee of Congress of Necessity of Preserving Supply of Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The enactment of constructive legislation to develop a national forest policy, for lack of which the United States is alleged to be facing a serious lumber shortage, was urged upon the House Agricultural Committee yesterday by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service. The committee is holding a series of hearings on the Snell bill providing for joint federal and state action to check forest devastation and insure permanent timber supplies, and is hearing also advocates of the Capper bill, which would accomplish the same purpose through the taxing power of the national government. There has been some disagreement as to whether the states or the federal government should exercise control over the cutting of timber lands, but otherwise the two bills are similar.

Colonel Greeley did not support the Snell bill in particular, but declared his belief in the necessity of some "federal legislation of comprehensive character" to reforest timberlands already cut or now being cut. It would be unfortunate, he said, if such legislation should be delayed through conflict of views on state versus federal control of timber cutting, which is only one feature of the whole program.

He proposed to the committee the drafting of a bill covering the following points:

"1. Broader authority and authorization of adequate appropriations for federal cooperation with the states in fire protection. In my judgment this outweighs all other measures in immediate importance.

"2. Authority for effective cooperation with states in growing and distributing young forest trees for planting.

"3. Broader provision for extending national forests through purchases of private lands.

"4. Provision for classifying all lands remaining in public ownership or control, and for incorporating in national forests areas found to be valuable chiefly for the growing of timber or the protection of water sources. This should apply to the remaining public domain and to lands in Indian reservations, with provision for equitable liquidation of Indian property rights in such lands. By this means alone, approximately 8,000,000 acres of forest land can ultimately be placed within national forests and its permanent productivity assured."

The need for such legislation, Colonel Greeley described as "urgent," for the reason that the United States is now consuming wood four times as fast as it is being grown.

"Enormous areas of the virgin forests have been converted into lands largely or wholly unproductive," he told the committee. "Two-thirds of the lumber users in the United States now pay more per thousand feet in lumber freight alone than they paid for the delivered commodity 30 years ago. The country faces definitely a growing scarcity and increasing cost of everything made from wood. The problem is nation-wide, and must be dealt with in a nation-wide way.

"The definite aim of federal legislation on this subject must be to make sure that all forest lands in the United States, whatever their ownership, are kept continuously productive; that as fast as one crop of timber is cut, another is started. By this means, and by this means only, can the needs of the country be adequately met. There is no lack of forest land, if all not needed for agriculture can be kept at work producing wood."

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INDEX FOR JANUARY 10, 1922

Business and Finance.....Page 8
- London Market and Irish Peace
- Italian Banking Status Improves
- Shoe and Leather Market Reports
- Relapse Follows Bourse Activity

Chess.....Page 10

Editorials.....Page 14
- And Now Genoa
- The Matter With the Philippines
- Rhodesia and the Settler
- College Playwriting
- Editorial Notes

General News—
- Terms of Five-Power Treaty Will BBind Parties for Fifteen Years.... 1
- Britain Proposes Moratorium Be Granted Germany 1
- Need Urged of Reforestation..... 1
- Irish People May Have New Leader.. 1
- Seamen Protest Any Cut in Wages... 1
- Is France Reviving Napoleon's Plan?. 4
- Senator Penrose's Successor Named.. 4
- Cabinet Members Would Buy Canal.. 4
- Senator Newberry Defends Position.. 4
- Law Enforcement and Sunday Laws.. 5
- League of Nations Takes Up Its Task 5
- Drop Expected in Hard Coal Price... 5
- Morocco Debate Toward the Close.... 6
- Rhodesia Looks to Natives' Welfare.. 6
- Egypt's Political Future Apparent.... 6
- Action on Big Land Offer Is Unlikely 7
- British Views on Irish Agreement.... 7
- Cheap Power for Farms in Ontario... 9
- Efforts Made to Check Profiteers..... 9
- Canadian Wheat Pool Abandoned..... 9
- Chicago Schools Lack Textbooks.... 9

Illustrations—
- Gen. J. C. Smuts..... 2
- The Path at the Edge of the Woods.. 3
- Lower New York, Sky Line..... 5
- "The Day Before Christmas," by Edward Redfield 13

Labor—
- Transvaal Miners Vote for Strike..... 2
- Position of British Mining Craftsmen. 6
- Status of "Farm Hands" Is Defined... 7

Letters.....Page 3
- Mr. d'Indy and the Fifth Symphony (Vincent d'Indy)

Special Articles—
- A Bookman's Memories 3
- Winter Woods 3
- Caricature in England and France.... 3
- Lights o' London..... 3
- Above New York..... 5

Sporting.....Page 10
- British Season Very Different
- Entries Coming for Indoor Meet
- Heights Casino Donates Trophy
- Ottawa Winner Over Canadiens
- Harvard Rifle Outlook Good
- Indiana Varsity May Visit Japan
- English Amateur Billiards Draw

Theaters.....Page 12
- Shakespeare and the Judges
- Dramatic Art in Greece
- "Captain Applejack" in New York
- "She Stoops to Conquer" Revived
- "The Beggar's Opera" in Paris

The Home Forum.....Page 13
- Free Thinking
- The First Sign of England

TERMS OF FIVE-POWER NAVAL TREATY, SUMMARY OF WHICH IS NOW AVAILABLE, WILL BIND PARTIES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Extension of Life of Compact to 1937 Does Not Prolong 10-Year Naval Holiday Clause—In Case of War, Any of Contracting Powers, by Serving Notice, May Discard Arrangement in Order to Meet the Menace

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Japan must change its attitude towards China, must abandon its attempt to control through the 21 demands, both in Shantung and Manchuria; they are forced demands extended over a peaceful country without a shadow of right."—Judge L. H. Wilfley, formerly judge in the Chinese consular courts.

"Japan has occupied a very considerable area of Russian territory, in all about 25,000 square miles, and it is regulating the entire life of the Russian population in the occupied region."—V. S. Kolesmikoff, one of the Vladivostok delegates.

"The disturbing factor is the claim on the part of Japan to 'special interests' on the continent of Asia."—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agreements for the limitation of naval armament embodied in the five-power treaty are to be binding on the contracting parties for a period of 15 years, and not for 10 years as originally projected in the American program for limitation.

The treaty is to extend until January 1, 1937, it became known for the first time yesterday, when a representative of one of the powers party to the treaty revealed the terms of the naval pact, the drafting of which had been completed earlier in the day.

With the completion of the text, including several appendices dealing in the main with scrapping and replacement regulations, it is expected that the treaty will be formally adopted in the naval committee of the Conference today and ratified in a plenary session likely to be called within the next 48 hours.

Four Major Agreements

The text of the treaty consists of some 25 provisions and totals 3000 words for the terms of the treaty proper, not including the regulatory clauses for scrapping and replacement. In the main the material of the pact is already known because of the publicity given the various agreements reached in the naval committee. Among the major facts cleared up by the reading of the pact were the following four:

1. The five-power agreement is to be in force for a 15-year period.

2. The five powers undertake not to build for non-contracting powers naval vessels exceeding in tonnage, armor or armament equipment the regulations binding on the contracting powers themselves with regard to capital ships or auxiliary vessels.

3. Italy and France are to be permitted to start building a capital ship each in 1927 and in 1929.

4. The provisions that are to guide the five powers in the eventuality of circumstances demanding a revision of the treaty or any of them being involved in hostilities are definitely set forth in two important clauses. These clauses are to the following effect:

(a) If during the life of the treaty any one of the contracting parties finds that its naval defenses are materially affected by a change of circumstances, the powers may be called into conference to consider revision at the instance of the power that views the changed circumstances with concern.

War May End Treaty

(b) In the event that any of the contracting parties become involved in hostilities, notice of suspension may be filed with the other powers by those involved. The other signatory powers will then consult as between themselves regarding temporary modification of the treaty. Failing to reach an agreement the latter may suspend their obligations under the pact by a mere service of notice. It is specified that the hostilities to which the clause refers must involve bona fide naval operations.

These clauses make it clear that each of the powers reserves its right to meet a menace by discarding the terms of the treaty. They carry not the least hint that the contracting powers assume any obligation to help each other in case any of them is involved in naval warfare.

The extension of the life of the treaty to 15 years does not affect the 10-year limitation on the naval holiday. Building of capital ships within the 10 years is permitted under the replacement provisions, enabling Great Britain to build battleships to make up for the Mutsu of Japan, the Colorado and the Washington of the United States, and permitting Italy and France to build two capital ships, one starting in 1927 and one in 1929. To this extent the holiday idea is violated, while, however, the 5—5—3—1.75—1.75 ratio is to hold until January 1, 1937.

Tonnage Allowances

The treaty starts off with the capital ship allowance of the five powers, according to the following tonnage: Great Britain, 525,000 tons; United States, 525,000 tons; Japan, 315,000 tons; France, 175,000 tons; Italy, 175,000 tons.

The ton measure is defined and a common standard of measurement of war vessels fixed. The capital ship size is fixed at 35,000 tons, the maximum gun power of battleships to be 16-inch gun and biggest gun for the auxiliary type of vessel to be the 8-inch gun, which is the one now in general use, although some cruisers are capable of mounting much heavier armament.

Following is the treaty allowance with regard to aircraft carriers: Great Britain, 135,000 tons; United States, 135,000 tons; Japan, 81,000 tons; France, 60,000 tons; Italy, 50,000 tons.

The treaty contains a special provision regarding the conversion of merchant vessels into cruisers. This was a point on which much stress was placed by the French delegation because of the great capacity of British sea-going merchant vessels for use in naval hostilities. The treaty specifically provides that no merchant vessels shall be constructed capable of mounting guns of heavier caliber than the 8-inch gun, the heaviest armament of the auxiliary vessel.

Submarines Unlimited

Only two restrictions are imposed in the treaty on the freedom of the five powers in regard to auxiliaries. First, no such ship must be over 10,000 tons; second it must not mount a weapon more powerful than the 8-inch gun. No limit is put on the total tonnage any more than there is on the total tonnage of submarines. Whether the ban on submarines as an agency for destruction in accordance with the Root resolution would be embodied in the treaty or one of the appendices was not made clear. The intimation is that the prohibition on undersea craft and the restriction on the use of poison gas will be grouped together.

Existing war vessels, the treaty provides, may be altered to such an extent that their armor can resist the 16-inch shell.

The scrapping of the doomed ship is taken care of in one of the appendices to the treaty. It provides that the dismantling process must begin at once, making it obligatory on all the powers to take immediate steps to make useless for fighting purposes the vessels that are to be stricken off the list; after this each of the powers is to determine on the method of destruction. Several methods of destruction are permitted, such as sinking, breaking up, conversion for commercial use, conversion for harbor or auxiliary purposes; use for harbor or seagoing gunnery training ships. For the latter purpose it is stated that each of the powers may retain three vessels.

The draft of the treaty was still open to amendment yesterday; each of the delegations had been supplied with a copy of the text worked out by the drafting committee; this draft, however, contained nothing but what had been agreed upon by the committee itself and whatever changes are made when it comes for formal adoption as a completed whole are bound to be of a verbal character which will not affect the provisions which are definitely decided.

Deadlock Unbroken

Japanese Said to Desire No "Good Offices" in Shantung Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exploration of avenues looking for a way out of the Shantung deadlock were under way yesterday, but the

most diligent search only served to confirm the prevalent impression that the impasse between the Japanese and Chinese delegations over the railroad issues continues the most serious threat to a successful handling of the Far Eastern question by the Conference.

The hope placed in the capacity of Charles E. Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour to bring the Japanese and the Chinese together on some form of compromise was somewhat lessened when it became certain that the Japanese delegates were determined not to ask for the "good offices" of the heads of the American and British delegations.

According to diplomatic usage, it would be practically impossible for Mr. Hughes or Mr. Balfour to offer proposals for a settlement so long as the Tokyo delegation refuses to ask for the "good offices" for which the Chinese have already appealed.

Japanese Refuse Mediation

This much was admitted by the spokesman for the Department of State and by the spokesman for the British delegation. At the same time, however, that the seriousness of the outlook for a solution was admitted, hope had not been abandoned and informal consideration of the situation was going on.

Masanao Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates, definitely declared that his delegation will not ask Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour to mediate; to do so, he declared, would only prove embarrassing because of the fact that Mr. Hanihara and his colleagues have already acted on their final instructions, and no discussion on any basis outside the limits of concession set would be possible without further instructions.

While the Japanese delegation screened itself behind the finality of the proposals of Friday, the Chinese were more inclined to admit the possibility of "exploring new avenues." This was about all the hope of a solution that the spokesmen of China could give; they would not explain what other avenues there are left, whether they have reached the limit of their concessions, whether the Japanese have reached the limit of their concessions and whether the Japanese delegates refuse to avail themselves of the "good offices" agreed on when the discussion of Shantung started.

One avenue left pointed toward direct interchanges between Peking and Tokyo but both delegates were insistent that this would not be the way out; both parties were equally agreed on this despite the fact that the Chinese camp has been for some days seized with the apprehension that Tokyo had carried the drive to Peking.

Hope Not Abandoned

"We are now exploring new avenues," said Dr. Alfred Sze of the Chinese delegation.

"There is hope of a settlement so long as there is the possibility of some new idea being brought forward which will provide the basis for negotiations; otherwise the situation is exactly what it was when the meeting adjourned on Friday," Mr. Hanihara said.

Whether further instructions will come from Tokyo is not indicated. It was admitted by the Japanese delegates that they had informed their government of the situation but had not asked for further instructions. New instructions, however, Mr. Hanihara said, might come without request. He did not indicate that he expected a backing down on the part of his government.

Chinese Supported

Such instructions as the Chinese have received recently, it is said, tend to strengthen their attitude against further surrender. The kind of moral support that the delegation is receiving is indicated by the following telegram received from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of China, the Associated Associations and the Provincial Educational Associations:

"Transmit the folllowing to the Chinese delegation. Glad your unswerving stand on Shantung question; fully in accordance with people's desire for cash payment within nine months; we undertake to provide funds; have telegraphed whole country denouncing Peking high treason; appealing for active opposition."

The "high treason" refers to the various current charges that Tokyo is negotiating directly for a settlement with Premier Liang Shih-yi recently put in power in Peking by General Chang Tso-Lin. The Japanese stoutly maintain that this is a false alarm.

Aircraft Limit Impossible

Commission to Decide on Further Air Rules Is Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The subcommittee of experts reported yesterday that there is no practicable way of limiting military and naval aviation without interfering with the commercial development of facilities that are needed in the progress of civilization.

Aircraft, while it may be inhumanly used in time of war by an unscrupulous nation, is held to be in a different class from the submarine or poison gas. Although gas is a by-product of peace time chemical processes, the ban upon its use in time of war does not impede the manufacture of the useful peace time product. Aircraft, of course, has a distinct place as a device susceptible of great improvement for civilian utility, while the submarine has no pretensions to any such a status.

Further Study Proposed

After expressing "disappointment in being unable to suggest practical limitations on the use of aircraft in war or on the preparation of aircraft for military purposes," the chairman, Mr. Hughes, announced that the committee had considered the recommendation of the subcommittee that rules of warfare should be considered by a further conference.

Instead of that, Mr. Hughes proposed that provision should be made for a commission of jurists to take into consideration at an early date the question of rules of warfare which seemed to be demanded by new exigencies and revelations, or the adaptation of new instruments of warfare, in order that representation for their acceptance might be presented to the powers. Mr. Hughes' idea was that the representatives of the five nations should initiate the project and that the form of the resolution should be left to the drafting committee.

All of the members of the subcommittee, except the Italian, agreed that military and naval aviation could not be limited.

Italians Take Exception

"The Italian member," Mr. Schanzer, said, "is of the opinion that such a limitation could be obtained by limiting the number of pilots of the permanent military organizations, and since the other powers are willing to accept the conclusion of the sub-committee and a proposal aiming to the limitation of air armaments would have no chance of being accepted, we will limit ourselves to expressing the desire that the future conference which will be called to study and define the laws of aerial warfare, should take up again also the question of the limitation of aerial armament.

"We have always insisted on the limitation of armaments in all fields and would deem it regrettable that the competition which we have partially succeeded in excluding from naval armament should be transferred to the dominion of military and naval aviation; this would be a serious drawback to the work of the economical reconstruction of our countries, which it is the duty of each of us to have in view."

View of United States

Mr. Underwood said that he was in hearty accord with what had been done. He believed in real disarmament, looking to the permanent peace of the world, and he would be very glad to vote for the cutting out of any instrument of war if it really affected the situation; but heavier-than-air craft and lighter-than-air craft both were used for land armament as well as sea armament. The man who was trained in one machine could fly in the other, and, in the main, the machine that might be used with land armies, with slight changes, could be used in naval warfare. He personally would be glad to see the question of limitation of land armament taken up, but he understood the conditions that confronted them and knew that it was not probable that it would come before this Conference. Therefore, it did not seem to him practicable to pass resolutions in reference to the limitation of aircraft at this time.

Mr. Balfour said that it was impossible to resist the practical conclusions of the subcommittee on aircraft with regard to the limitation of heavier-than-air craft, which he understood was the point for immediate discussion. This was regrettable, because one must regret anything that restricted the power to limit armaments, whether by land or sea or air. But they must accept the facts as they appeared, and leave it to some future time to deal with the subject, when the technical differentiation between war and peace aircraft should have become clearer. To deal with the limitation of aircraft at this time, he thought, would be to deal with only a fraction of the subject of land armament and to leave wholly untouched the larger proportion of the great problems connected with it.

Great Future for Aircraft

Unlike submarines, Mr. Balfour went on, in the case of aircraft, military and civilian uses were not sharply divided. There was practically no commercial civil use for a submarine, but there were many who thought that the development of aerial invention was going to exert an immense influence upon the economic development of mankind and upon the intercommunication of different peoples. In the present stage of knowledge of air matters it seemed quite impossible to limit aircraft designed for military uses without also limiting aircraft designed for commercial uses, so that every restriction which could be put upon aircraft would have a double reaction. It might, and perhaps would, diminish the number of aircraft which could be used for military purposes, but it could not carry out that object without also diminishing the number of aircraft to be used for the peaceful purposes of international intercommunication.

France and Japan Agree

In pledging the approval of the French delegation, Mr. Sarraut said that he still regarded with the gravest apprehension any act which might be of a nature to hinder the progress of aviation.

He had a profound belief in the beneficial effects to humanity of aviation. If it resulted in terrible engines of war, it might also be an instrument of the first importance in time of peace.

Baron Kato believed that the question of aircraft did not demand elaborate discussion at present, but that the time would come when it would be necessary to effect a limitation upon the use of aircraft. He agreed with the conclusion of the sub-committee that it was impracticable at present to effect any limitation upon the use of heavier-than-air craft.

The chairman, Mr. Hughes, declared that they knew full well that in aircraft there was probably the most formidable military weapon of the future. And yet, addressing themselves as practical men to the problem, they found no answer to the arguments which had been set forth succinctly, but forcibly, by the technical sub-committee. The reason was, as had been well stated, that they were dealing in substance with facilities that were needed in the progress of civilization. They could not put a ban upon progress. They also knew, even if they prohibited all aircraft for military purposes and allowed the development of the art to meet the requirements of civil life, that in time of war the basis of that development would be immediately available and within a short time provisions would be made amply for any possible military uses.

The question, therefore, reduced itself not to one of limitation of armament, but to a limitation of civil progress; and faced with that difficulty there seemed to be no alternative but to adopt the first resolution so far as is applied, as it did apply, exclusively to heavier-than-air craft.

Dirigible Limitation

The chairman then said that the next question was whether it would be deemed practicable to impose a limitation in the case of lighter-than-air craft and called attention to what the sub-committee had reported with regard to this subject, as follows:

"Many of the remarks already made apply to lighter-than-air craft, but, as in the case of commercial aircraft of this nature, limitation is both possible and practicable. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the argument that the military value of a dirigible is dependent on its size, and the size of dirigibles and the number maintained can be limited by agreement of a few simple rules. Infraction of such rules can be rapidly ascertained without detailed inspection. But such a limitation of lighter-than-air aviation forces would not effect a limitation of this kind of air power of a nation unless a limitation were also imposed on its lighter-than-air commercial activities. The line of demarcation between the large commercial airship and the military airship is very slight, and a commercial dirigible would require little, if any, alteration in order to adapt it to military purposes."

Bombardment of Towns

Having agreed that "It is not at present practicable to impose any effective limitations upon the numbers or characteristics of aircraft, either commercial or military," the committee took up the recommendation of the subcommittee, "that the use of aircraft in war should be covered by the rules of warfare as adapted to aircraft, by a further conference which should be held at a later date."

Mr. Schanzer expressed the opinion that the present Conference should proclaim that certain principles of international law exist in relation to the use of aerial weapons.

"Since we have accepted, for humane reasons," he said, "the prohibition of the use of submarines against merchant vessels, we feel it our duty now, in consistence with principles of justiec and coherence, to put forward in our turn a proposal concerning the use of military airplanes and airships and of all other warlike means for the bombardment of open towns.

"Everybody recalls the horrors and atrocities perpetrated by the Germans and their allies during the last war, when open towns were bombarded with so large a sacrifice of noncombatants, women and children."

Question of Defense

Mr. Root said that there was some uncertainty or alleged uncertainty in the application of the Hague rule regarding the bombardment of undefended towns to the action of aircraft. Of course, when the rule limited bombardment to defended towns, when it prohibited the bombardment of undefended towns, it had reference to military or naval operations against towns that afford military obstacles to those operations, and as to those towns the provision was that the commander should notify the defended place so that the civilians might have an opportunity to withdraw. As to the undefended towns, he must not bombard them at all.

Now, those distinctions did not seem to fit bombardments from the sky. No town was defended against such bombardment. If the rule were strictly applied, it did not prohibit the bombardment of Paris, because of the fortifications surrounding Paris. It was a defended town. Most of the cities in Europe had some sort of defense.

Issue Left Open

Mr. Hughes called attention to the fact that the discussion indicated that this and other rules of warfare would require the consideration of a commission of jurists and he proposed that instead of leaving these rules to a further conference, as recommended by the subcommittee, provision should be made for the creation of a commission of jurists, which should, at an early date, take into consideration the question of rules of war which seemed to be demanded by new exigencies and revelations on the adaptation of new instruments of warfare, to the end that recommendations might be presented to the powers for their acceptance.

Mr. Balfour proposed two changes before the matter should go to the drafting committee. The first was that experts should be combined with jurists on the commission and that the scope of the subject under consideration should be limited to "rules for the control of new agencies of warfare."

Mr. Hughes had no objection to the adoption of these proposals, but, while each country would have the advice of technical experts, he thought that when it came to the point of formulating legal rules the special training of jurists would be required and he had found that the smaller the number engaged in such work the better the chances of success. However, both of Mr. Balfour's proposals were referred to the drafting committee with instructions to take these and other proposals and the arguments therefor into consideration.

Women's Peace Aid Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One great question that should hold the attention of the New York City League of Women Voters is that of the prevention of future wars, according to Mrs. George Notman, chairman of the league's branch in Brooklyn. "It is conceivable that after the Washington Conference is over, with its more or less spectacular features, interest in the limitation of armaments and in the general question of peace may flag a little," Mrs. Notman said. "It will be the duty then of every woman's organization to keep the public zeal for war prevention burning like a clear and steady flame, and in this important work the league should take a leading part."

CUSTOMS RULING ON SUNDAY INSPECTIONS UPHELD ON APPEAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a case brought by Thomas Snyder against the collector of customs at Buffalo, involving an order issued by the Treasury Department under which persons entering the United States from Canada after sunset on a day preceding Sunday or a legal holiday must leave their baggage with the Collector of Customs for inspection on the day following such Sunday or holiday unless arrangements are made to compensate customs agents for a special inspection.

Dr. Snyder is a practicing physician at Niagara Falls, who makes frequent professional trips across the border in an automobile carrying a physician's bag. Under the order, which will stand, he could not bring his car or his instruments back with him on visits which he made in Canada on Sundays or legal holidays.

BOOTLEGGER CALLED ACCESSORY TO CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — In crimes wherein the sale of bootleg liquor is clearly a contributing cause, Peter Hoffman, coroner of Cook County, will from now on prosecute the bootlegger for the crime. Announcement by the coroner of this determination was followed yesterday by the action of a jury in line with his recommendation.

The jury voted to prosecute for manslaughter the bootlegger who sold Henry Autschbach, a printer, the whisky that sent him home drunk. The jury exonerated Mrs. Autschbach, following testimony that she had shot her husband when he attacked her while under the influence of liquor.

"After this," said Coroner Hoffman, "in such cases a special search will be made for the seller. Not only will we ask murder verdicts in cases of this kind, but also in deaths resulting from automobile accidents and acute alcoholism. Their customers risk their lives when they drink it; the bootleggers will now risk their liberty when they sell it."

This decision came after a series of crimes in which the sale of bootleg whisky was a circumstance leading to the crimes.

"Records in my office," said the coroner, "show that there was an increase in violent deaths from 2117 in 1920, to 2425 in 1921. I believe this increase is due largely to poison whisky. It will be my purpose to see that there are fewer this year, if possible."

City Council Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Condemnation of the action of the Chicago City Council in passing a resolution memorializing Congress in favor of beer and light wines was expressed by a conference of Baptist ministers here yesterday. They characterized the action as an invitation to the bootlegger, and as being essentially lawless and anarchistic.

"Chicago is not the sort of a community the City Council makes it appear," said a resolution of the conference. "We protest against this lawless act obstructive of the enforcement of the law in this city and as an invitation to the bootlegger, the moonshiner and the strong drink maker to continue their miserable business.

"It is poor business for the City Council to becloud this issue and seek to tie the hands of the chief of police in enforcing the laws as we now have them."

FOREIGN SHIPS LEAD IN LATIN CARGOES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Foreign ships are now carrying the bulk of the cargo between this country and the east coast of South America and are increasing their proportion, although American ships are making a better showing on the routes to and from the west coast of that continent, according to a survey issued by the Department of Commerce.

During the first 10 months of 1921, the survey said, trade with the east coast of South America constituted about 5 per cent of the total foreign trade of this country, exports being twice as large as imports.

In the case of the north and south Atlantic coast traffic, 71 per cent was carried by foreign ships, the survey showed, while trade between the Gulf coast ports and the east coast of South America was divided between American and foreign ships on a 37 and 63 per cent basis, respectively. The small amount of cargo moving between Pacific coast ports and the east coast of South America, the survey added, is all carried in American vessels.

TREASURY OFFICIAL NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Frank J. F. Thiel of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

TRANSVAAL MINERS VOTE FOR STRIKE

Ballot Among Workers in Gold Mines Overwhelmingly Favors Stoppage — General Smuts Appeals to Miners' Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Monday)—The gold miners' ballot resulted yesterday overwhelmingly in favor of a strike, and the industrial federation has declared a strike beginning tonight, embracing mines, the Victoria Fall power station and the town engineering shops. General Smuts conferred privately for some hours on Saturday with the miners' leaders,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington

Gen. J. C. Smuts

Prime Minister of South Africa, who conferred with the miners' leaders in connection with the Transvaal gold mine dispute.

making an appeal to their patriotism in view of the widespread depression. The men, however, were unmoved.

As the coal miners are already out, the combination gives rise to a serious situation. Events point to the government's determination to maintain order at all costs. The Wanderers' sports ground has been turned into an armed camp and a large force of police are distributed in the disturbed area. In the event of a gold strike the repatriation of 200,000 natives will begin immediately, owing to the impossibility of paying and feeding them, and the risk of native disturbances. Provision will be made to keep utility services in operation, and to supply hospitals, municipalities and mines.

The Chamber of Mines has agreed to postpone the enforcement of its conditions for one month until February 9. (This presumably refers to the threat of the Chamber to withdraw from certain existing agreements which stand in the way of the more economic use of native labor). The men are considering this.

They are also considering whether to permit coal to reach the Victoria Falls power station. It is very doubtful if the men will yield, and if not the mines will cease automatically.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — At the recent conference between General Smuts and Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines and industries, and representatives of the South African Mine Workers Union, on the subject of a proposed amendment of the mining regulations, whereby the time of natives underground will be more profitably used to the advantage of the mining industry as a whole, General Smuts said:

"I am very glad that Mr. Malan and myself are able to meet so representative a gathering from the Mine Workers Union. We have come together here today to discuss a very important issue. I have asked Mr. Malan to allow me to join this conference, because I feel, and have been feeling for some time now, very grave concern about the position of the gold industry in this country. I feel that we have been drifting on to a very dangerous and a more dangerous position than we have occupied for many years, and it seems to me that the time has come when we as a government and the people in this country have to review the position very carefully and very impartially, and unless we are prepared to court disaster in the not distant future we ought to begin now to put our house in order.

"I may put the case like this: That the gold industry today in this country very largely continues to exist by a mere fortunate accident. We are living today by the grace of what is called the gold premium. If that premium were to disappear, half of this Witwatersrand would close up, more than half of our mines would close up, and we should be face to face with probably the biggest crisis that we have had to face in our whole history. It is the gold premium that keeps us going. As you know, that premium has been showing a tendency to come down, and it must come down, and I have sometimes wondered what is going to happen if by some circumstance or other—which is by no means impossible—this premium were to come to a standstill. What is the premium, by the way?"

If Debts Were Cancelled

Sir Robert Kotze, government mining engineer, answered "A rise of 19s. from 85s. to 104s."

The Prime Minister: "104s. You know, gentlemen, that there is a very powerful movement in the world, a very powerful body of public opinion, and a very powerful movement for the cancellation of all these war debts. This gold premium exists on one basis only, and that is the war debts which England owes to the United States of America. If that were canceled tomorrow, and the United States were tomorrow to say to England: "We cancel your war debt to us," the exchange between those countries would become restored more or less to the old normal basis of pre-war days, and the gold premium would disappear at one swoop. We know that unless we are prepared to incur the gravest risks in regard to the future of this industry we ought to see, and start early to see, that we are not dependent merely on the gold premium, but that our industry is on such a basis that it can continue to run on for the future whatever happens to the gold premium.

"I have before me a paper which has been prepared for me, and which shows what the position is as regards the gold mines. Today 39 of our gold mines are still working. Of these 39, 24 would close down if the gold premium were to disappear tomorrow. It is a very significant list to go through, and I will take some of the names, so that you can see how far-reaching the consequences of the fall of the premium will be as affecting these mines.

"I find that today, as you know, the mine that stands at the top of the list, the Roodepoort United, is already threatening, not to close down, but to curtail operations until automatically it comes to an end. Well, if the price of gold were to fall from 104s., where it is today, to 100s., if it were to fall 4s., the result would be this, on the actual working costs of the mines at present, that the following mines would have to work at a loss: The Geldenhuis Deep, the Robinson, the New Goch, the Aurora West, and the E. R. P. M. The working costs of the E. R. P. M. today are about 100s. per ounce recovered, and you will, therefore, see that if there is another fall of 4s. in the premium, these mines I have mentioned will work at a loss and will be in danger of closing.

Serious Possibilities

"If there is another fall of 5s., that is, if the price of gold comes down to 95s., the following mines will be working at a loss and running the risk of closing down: The West Rand Consolidated, the Nourse, the Durban Deep, Knights Central, and the Luipaardsvlei. If there is a further fall of 5s., say to 90s., then the following mines will have to close down: The New Kleinfontein, the Wolhuter, the New Unified, the Simmer and Jack, the Witwatersrand Deep, the Randfontein, and the Witwatersrand Gold Mining Company.

"And if the premium disappears entirely, i.e., if the exchange falls again to 85s., the normal price per fine ounce, the following additional mines will go under: the Village Deep, the Rose Deep, the Consolidated Main Reef, the New Primrose, the Van Ryn Estate, and the Robinson Deep. Twenty-four of the present 39 are in danger of going under when this premium disappears, and the significance of these figures I have mentioned to you is this, that even the disappearance of the first 5s., the coming down of the price to 100s. will mean that the E. R. P. M. will be in serious danger."

"Now, gentlemen, you know what that means. The E. R. P. M. is not only a self-contained group of mines, but I find from the report of the Low-Grade Mines Commission that if the E. R. P. M. closes down, five other mines will have to follow suit. The report says that about 3,000,000 gallons of water are pumped daily out of the E. R. P. M., at an annual cost of about £100,000, and unless the water is pumped away the water will rise in those mines until afterwards it floods neighboring mines and there will be no stoppage of the mischief until you get right to the Geldenhuis Deep. And the Low-Grade Mines Commission reported that if the E. R. P. M. were to close down, and pumping were to stop on this mine, then several mines would also go under.

"A Wasting Industry"

"Well, I need not tell you what that is going to mean. To cut out a section of the Witwatersrand like that and see these mines go under will be a serious state of affairs, and there will be very few who are sitting here who would be prepared to contemplate a situation like that. You have a similar situation like that.

"Unless we are careful about the restoration of normal conditions in the world and the disappearance of this premium the risk is very grave indeed that you may have a cataclysm on the Witwatersrand. We have a very big population here, and it is the biggest center of population in South Africa. If these 24 mines I have mentioned close down in the case of a sudden emergency or close down by slow degrees in a small number of years, a vast number of people will be thrown out of employment, for whom no other provision can be made. The country is not developed yet, industrially, in such a way that it will be possible to absorb this population into other industries in the country. Industries no doubt are developing on a fair scale in South Africa but our industrial development has not been such that there is any scope of employment in other industries for the mining population of this Witwatersrand if there is any sudden breakdown such as I have referred to."

Rise in Working Costs

Proceeding, General Smuts alluded to the position before the war, and said they had to face the position frankly and asked how it had come about. He pointed out that the working costs per ton between 1914 and August 1921 showed a rise of 8s. 5d. per ton, and stated that the three main contributory causes to the increased working costs were the increase in the cost of white labor, the increased cost of stores, and the third was the position as affecting native labor. Alluding to native labor, the Prime Minister said native labor had not gone up very much in those years which they were reviewing. The cost of native labor per ton of ore in 1914 was 4s. 1d., and in 1920 it was 4s. 11d. That was to say that native wages had gone up during this period from 1914 to 1920 by 10d. The rise had been small, but although there had been a rise the efficiency of the black worker had gone down even more than that in connection with the white worker. The Prime Minister said on looking at the figures that the efficiency of black labor had gone down since 1914 by 13 per cent—native efficiency had gone down during the last six years by 13 per cent—although their wages had to some extent gone up. They might review this situation from whatever point to view they liked, but they would find that on this Witwatersrand and in the gold industry the position of native labor was a fundamental consideration.

There was a strong volume of opinion here in the Witwatersrand, and in South Africa—perhaps in other parts of South Africa more than on the Rand—which argued that the mining industry could only be put on a proper basis if the color bar were removed. He was not going into that matter. He did not want, at the present stage, to adopt any remedy of that nature in regard to the mining industry, for that would produce friction and trouble out of all proportion to the good they were going to achieve, and he admitted that the present state of opinion among the white workers on the Witwatersrand in regard to the color bar was such that it would be wise for them not to trouble about the color bar, but to leave the color bar alone in order to see if it was not possible in other directions to improve the working of the mines in such a way as would still save the situation.

Five Hours a Day

Proceeding, the Prime Minister said it was not a question so much of increasing the supply of native labor, but of improving its efficiency. "You know, gentlemen, that in 1913, when our last mining law was passed—I think I was still Minister of Mines and was responsible for what was done—we fixed the underground hours for white labor at approximately eight hours, and I am sure it was the impression of everybody, and it was the impression of Parliament, and it was my impression, and I daresay it was the impression of any outsider, that these were going to be the working hours of the mining industry on the Rand, and that that was to be the rule also for black labor, and that if the white man had to work eight hours underground, that would also be the position in regard to native labor. What do we find?

"Under the conditions of working as they exist today and under the mining regulations as framed and the conditions of working that have developed under those regulations, the native does not work eight hours underground, but, according to the report of the Low Grade Mines Commission, he works an average of five hours underground.

It was intolerable to have a black labor force which was intended to work at least eight hours a day, but which, under the regulations under which they exist only worked five hours a day, while the white man had to be there for eight hours a day. To his mind the solution was if the black man would work, and work properly and efficiently, his eight hours a day underground, they would be able to pay him more because he would do much more.

Elasticity in Rules Needed

General Smuts said he was going to ask what in his opinion was absolutely fair and reasonable, that they should have such arrangements underground that the black man would do his shift of eight hours a day in the same way as the white man. The amendment to the mining regulations which the Minister of Mines had notified, while adhering to the rule already laid down, namely, that there shall be a previous inspection, before the gang goes into the working place, by another body, that more latitude should be allowed, and personal supervision of the white ganger or inspector, or whatever he was called, should not be so close in detail. He spent too much time over that. The whole idea was to make that a little more elastic.

Under the new regulation a white man would go down with a number of native boys, ahead of the working gang, to inspect the working place. He would go to the first working place and find it fairly safe, and not very dangerous, and he would show the boys what to do there in order to make it safe. He would walk on to the next working place, and do the same there. He would come to a working place, which, in his opinion, should be left to the native boy to put in order, a place where he himself would personally have to be present and supervise from beginning to end, the putting in order of the working place. In this way there would be a certain amount of elasticity, and it would not be necessary to employ such a large additional white force as would be necessitated by the amended regulations as it was today.

The Prime Minister asked that the proposal be given a trial. The government looked at the matter in the very gravest light—not as a matter of making a concession to the mine owners, but as one which was vital to the industry. He was informed that the new regulation was not going to affect white labor detrimentally. It was not going to lead to less white labor on the mines. On the contrary, it was going to lead to greater white labor on the mines, because there was no doubt that, not on some mines, but on all mines where the new regulation came into force, more white men would have to be appointed at once in order to do this preliminary inspection, but the number should be kept down. But it could only be kept down by leaving a certain amount of latitude and discretion in the actual inspection that went on.

In conclusion, General Smuts said: "I do not think we should continue to exist by favor of the gold premium or of America. I do not think our industry should continue on a mere fortunate accident like that, but we should put our house in order, and we have the power to do so, if we make proper use of the native labor that we have here at present."

Jean Ingelow

Georgian England pays constant attention to Victorian England. A measure of admiration may be detected in it, and also a passing wistfulness for the serenity of those quieter days. Plays and biographical works dealing with Victorian days are having a great success, and Oxford University, to be in the movement, has just been debating in the Union this question—"That in the opinion of this House a reaction from Victorianism is the curse of the age." By this, I suppose, the Mover meant that he prefers the Victorian to the Georgian age. His motion was lost by 36 votes.

I, too, have lately been dallying with the Victorian age. Indeed, for an afternoon I was immersed in it. The encounter arose from an announcement that at a Poetry Society meeting, Mr. R——, M. A., would lecture on "The Life and Poems of Jean Ingelow." The meeting was to be held at a private house. I was invited to take the chair. I accepted. At any rate when one takes the chair one has a good seat. And it is pleasant, for a modest and rather retiring person, to experience the thrill of commanding an audience, knowing that none of them will be hazardous enough to disobey him.

It was obvious that I should have to refresh my memory with the poems of Jean Ingelow (1820-97). This was an agreeable task, as in preparation for it I only had to close my eyes and visualize my father's house. when I was a small boy living at home. Those were the days, the happy days, when books were allowed to repose on the drawing-room table, not ordinary books, not novels, but books of poetry, and occasionally standard works that had been approved by cultured Victorian families. The three books that reposed upon my father's drawing-room table were "The Poetical Works of Mrs. Browning," "The Poetical Works of Adelaide Ann Procter," and "The Poetical Works of Jean Ingelow." For years, on Sunday afternoons, when we children were expected to sit with our parents, it was my habit to take one of these books to a corner of the room and there surreptitiously read it. Mrs. Browning I could not appreciate, and for a long time I was not able to decide which I preferred—Miss Procter or Miss Ingelow; but I think in the end I gave the palm to Miss Ingelow. For I felt that her simple poems sang themselves, and there was a gentle melancholy in them most attractive to a boy.

That copy of Jean Ingelow's poems has been in my library ever since, rather dusty, rather forlorn, for it is years since I opened it. Today I withdrew it from the shelf, and in preparation for the Poetry Society's meeting ran it through.

How the poetry that we read in childhood remains. There are poems in this volume that I have not given a thought to for a quarter of a century, yet on re-reading them I find that they are as familiar as if I had read them yesterday. There is "Divided," which, when I first spelled through it, I thought profoundly beautiful. Now, well, it certainly sings still. Here are four detached stanzas:

An empty sky, a world of heather,
Purple of foxglove, yellow of broom;
We two among them wading together,
Shaking out honey, treading perfume.

. . . . . .

Over the grass we stepped unto it,
And God He knoweth how blithe we were!
Never a voice to bid us eschew it;
Hey the green ribbon that showed so fair!

(Calverley comes to memory; his inimitable parody):

. . . . . .

And yet I know past all doubting, truly—
A knowledge greater than grief can dim—
I know, as he loved, he will love me duly—
Yet, better—o'an better than I love him.

. . . . . .

And as I walk by the vast calm river,
The awful river so dread to see,
I say, "Thy breadth and thy depth for ever
Are bridged by his thoughts that cross to me."

And there was "Sailing Beyond Seas," which has been set to music, and which I find that I know so well that I could almost say it backwards:

O fair dove! O fond dove!
And dove with the white breast
Let me alone, the dream's my own,
And my heart is full of rest.

And there was that long poem that I thought so strange and beautiful, called "Songs of Seven." Bits of it I have never forgotten.

I pray you hear my song of a nest
For it is not long.

. . . . . .

I had a nestful once of my own,
Ah happy, happy I!
Right dearly I loved them: but when they were grown
They spread out their wings to fly.

Oh, one after one they flew away
Far up to the heavenly blue,
To the better country, the upper day,
And—I wish I was going too.

I must admit that some of the titles of Jean Ingelow's poems seem today a little old-fashioned, such as "Reflections: Looking Over a Gate at a Pool in the Field," and "Afternoon at a Parsonage," and "Brothers and a Sermon," and "The Nightingale Heard by the Unsatisfied Heart."

There is also "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," which is familiar to many because most reciters attempt it. Perhaps this poem, more than anything else, has kept the memory of Jean Ingelow green, because readers often ask the Editors of Information columns where they can find "The Brides of Enderby" which was the air played by the ringers of the Boston bells to warn the countryside that the floods were out. Only the other day there was a question and answer about it in a London weekly paper. It seems that the air did not exist in the year 1571 when Jean Ingelow dates her "High Tide." Indeed, it never existed. Jean Ingelow invented the title. It is rung today because somebody composed "The Brides of Enderby" air, under that title, in quite recent times—a pretty compliment to Jean Ingelow.

She was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, and I am told that she became almost as popular in Boston, Massachusetts, as in Boston, England. Her poems had an extraordinary success. They reached a twenty-third edition and were published in all forms. She also wrote stories for children which were successful, but of which I have no particular knowledge, such as "Stories Told to a Child," "Mopsa the Fairy," "Studies for Stories," "Off the Skelligs," "Fated to Be Free," etc., etc.

Thus primed, I felt that I was competent to take the chair on the occasion of the address on the "Life and Poems of Jean Ingelow." Mr. R—— is obviously a Victorian: he read his paper in a leisurely, sympathetic voice: he gave high praise to Jean Ingelow (he called her Jane) and as there were many Victorians among the audience his remarks were received with high favor. John Ruskin was a great admirer of Jean Ingelow, and Mr. R—— read an unpublished letter from him to her so full of heartfelt praise and fervent appreciation that I could not help regretting that our Georgian great men do not show this uncontrolled admiration for our Georgian minor poets. In his peroration Mr. R—— worked himself up to a high pitch of admiration for Jean Ingelow, and somewhat to my astonishment placed her on a pinnacle above Mrs. Browning.

After proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, I made a few remarks. I referred to his way of calling Jean Ingelow, Jane, and stated that for me there is only one Jane—Jane Austen. I also fell politely, but rather heavily upon Mr. R—— for placing Jean Ingelow higher in the hierarchy of women poets than Mrs. Browning. We Georgians must put our foot down sometimes.

Q. R.

VISITING AMATEURS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the invitation came to attend the amateur theatricals in the town at the end of the railroad line there developed an almost irresistible temptation to manufacture an excuse to stay away. Amateur theatricals, a whole evening of the kind of thing we ourselves used to be so unbearable in—could we stand it, even for friendship's sake?

But we went and thereby earned the surprise of the winter.

On two scores. The plays were selected and produced with a sense almost professional, and the program marked another step in the new growth of what may be called a community theatrical exchange.

The home town players' club had selected one of those symbolical pieces which grace little theater bills, called "Dust of the Road." It reminded us of "The Wandering Jew," produced with much more pomp but no more sincerity, in the big city. Both represented the wanderings of a Jew of Jesus' time. The big city play traced through the ages the meanderings of the man who is supposed to have scoffed at Jesus on his way to Golgotha. The home-town piece imagined the betrayer of Jesus as still wandering the earth, jingling the silver in his pocket and seeking expiation of his crime by persuading others to avoid the pitfalls of greed, betrayal, and hypocrisy.

The story was acted with good taste. The Judas knew something of the values of the rôle, and resisted the temptation to smother them under theatricism. The subordinate characters stood as little in the central figure's light as amateurs, probably, can be expected to; and the scene was a commendable example of what the home workshop can produce when it is directed by hands eager to do good things. The play the visitors had chosen was one of those jolly one-acts by Harold Brighouse, smacking of Cockney twang and crackling with the humor of common character.

Yet the evening's significance lay not so much in the things done as the thing expressed. The visitors came from another part of the state. At home they had their own little players' club. They were repaying a visit. There were more than a score of such clubs in as many towns of the state, so we were told, and the interchange of visits was just crystallizing into a custom. The whole arrangement was under the wing of the Drama League.

The rest of the evening, during the stress of meeting this, that and the other person, we were wondering what the end of such a custom might be. With good directors who could be courageous enough to insist upon acting for the sake of acting, with the pleasure or displeasure of friends pushed into the background, we thought that many a community company might develop an actor of parts worthy of expansion to broader stages.

It was easy to see what directors of such companies had to contend with. Chiefly there was the sort of thing which we ourselves had recently protested silently as we sat in a big city theater, and watched one of the minor characters smile frequently at her friends in the front row. If friendship, favoritism, politics and personal vanity, we thought, could be minimized, or at least subordinated to group success, then a director might discover emerging from his community company one or two actors.

It is probably too early to prophesy what permanent good for the American stage may develop from this movement. Our one experience with it indicates that already the community's taste in plays and playing is being improved. There are always, of course, the benefits that flow from an invigorated friendship among communities.

WINTER WOODS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Winter in field, and wood, and roadside. Cold and gusty winds, and snow. Great heaps of it; flat plains of it; great waves of it, where the wind had driven it across the open spaces, and left it formed like a sea wave, with sharp cut crest, and points that seem ready to break into foam, where every little breeze raises a cloud of dry snow, like spray from the breaking wave on the shore.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The path at the edge of the woods

How the colors of the landscape have changed throughout the year! From the delicate pinks and blues, and greens and violets, of spring, to the glowing, dazzling green, and gold, and scarlet of summer; then to the deep-toned gold and purple of autumn, with the intermediate hues, of orange and browns that range to the deep, dull reds, of the oak leaves, and through the purples of the aster and gentian, to the intense turquoise blue of the October sky. And now, the great white world and gray tree trunks, with a mass of evergreens looking almost black against the sun-lit sky.

At first sight we might say, a dull, gray world. But pause a moment, and see if there are not some elusive beauties that we have missed in our first glance at those broad, simple expanses, of strongly contrasted color. When we look carefully at the shadows of stems and stray dried leaves, cast on the dazzling white snow by the winter's sun, we see they are the most delicate violet tint. Then just under the crest of that snow wave stretching across the field is a tint of the purest blue, as the light shines through it. At the edge of the hemlock woods, that make the rich, deep green of our landscape, is a thicket of barberry bushes, with the coral barberries glistening like jewels, and masses of Christmas fern, a lighter green growing at their roots.

On the other side, as the field slopes down to the marsh, are groups of dried cattails, whose leaves are of every shade of dull golden-brown, and still darker cattails themselves, each throwing off a cloud of fluffy seeds, like tiny columns of smoke.

Then comes to us across the snow a sharp, clear note, followed by a most cheerful businesslike chattering, as a whole flock of small birds settle on the marsh goldenrod, dried and twisted, but still well filled with seeds, held safely above the snow for the special service of these visitors. A whole flock of tree sparrows and juncos are finding good living over the marsh, and roosting in the thick trees at night, they consider the spot ideal as a winter home. Up and down every twig and sprig they go; settling on the topmost spray of the dried flowers, nestling down in the fluffy seeds as the slender stems swing and dip under their weight.

In the shelter of the thick goldenrod and grass, where the snow has not penetrated easily, and the wind has swept little bare patches, the juncos are industriously scratching, to uncover any stray seeds that might have fallen there. They scratch by making little short jumps, forward and back, with both feet at once, dragging backward the loose snow or grass that they wish to remove. The same action is used by many of the sparrow family. Their activity is continuous, and they keep up a chattering, and call notes from one to the other, occasionally taking short flights, chasing each other in seeming play.

Up the hill at the edge of the woods, we can hear chickadee calling vigorously. He is the most cheerful, happy inhabitant of the winter woods. No cold or storm disturbs him, and he is always busy. Chickadee and nuthatch work together, and in the shelter of the woodlots, and through the bushes, these two find their winter's work. Nuthatch searches every tree trunk. Up and down he goes, head first, round and round, either way, up or down, until he has earned for himself the name of "tree mouse."

His clean gray back, and sharp intense black cap and collar across his shoulders, and white breast, make him look like a tailor-made bird, in his trim-fitting suit. His lady wears a gray cap, but keeps the family collar. Their short, strong tails are braced against the tree trunks, like any woodpeckers. Occasionally nuthatch, securing an acorn, carries it to the nearest tree, wedges it into a crack in the bark, with an expert, hammer-like blow of his sharp beak, breaks the shell and devours the nut.

While the nuthatches clear the tree trunks, and large branches, chickadee goes over every small branchlet and twig, singing cheerily the while. Round and round the twigs he swings. It makes no difference to him if he settles up side down, or not; either way is equally satisfactory. He pries into every nook and corner, and nothing is hidden from his sharp eyes. All the other woodland birds know this, and the migrating warblers, and all the other small birds, follow the groups of chickadees, letting them act as guides to the local food supply.

As we follow the path on the edge of the woods that leads down to the settlement beyond, all at once we hear so clearly, distinctly, in the cold air—"Bob White." Coming unexpectedly, it is like some one calling the name with a rising inflection. Then as we pass beyond the trees and catch sight of the valley stretching away beyond, with its scattered buildings, and the trim fields of the market gardener, a flock of quail rises with a whir of wings, from where they had been feeding in the shelter of the edge of the woods, on the chestnuts, still to be found under the dried leaves, and the wintergreen and partridge berries, that the snow had not covered.

The Friendly Glow

SOMETIMES things are not what they seem, but if we are in the wrong, we try to make a frank acknowledgment.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

CARICATURE

In England and France

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of caricature has long since become a part of journalism. It is a familiar political weapon. It is a vehicle of simple entertainment. The mark of true caricature is not its exaggeration, nor its disregard of accurate delineation, but its selection of one particular aspect and its insistence upon it to the exclusion of all other aspects. In this respect, it is true to life, and its method is largely the method of omission; and therefore caricature ranks as an art.

Caricature is indeed the jester among the august company of the Muses. It is possible to be a skilled caricaturist and to be ignorant of the rules of drawing. Such an artist—unless I do him wrong—is Max Beerbohm. But commonly the most accomplished artist in caricature is also an accomplished draughtsman. Phil May in England and Caran d'Ache in France were excellent draughtsmen. Both were consummate caricaturists, and both exercised an extreme economy of line. At one time, Phil May put in every detail of his subject, and then took out everything which was not essential to the expression of the one aspect he proposed to depict. Afterward, he became able to express his purpose directly upon the paper. It seems to be the rule in caricature that it admits the expression of one aspect of a subject alone, and that every detail which does not help to express it, actually interferes with the desired effect. A superfluous touch may spoil all. There is not, as there is in a picture, a general effect to be achieved by means of carefully assembled details, but a single effect to be appreciated at a glance. The beautiful drawings of George du Maurier, for instance, were not caricatures, but pictures; while the political sketches of Harry Furniss, who worked for Punch at the same time as du Maurier, were true caricatures. Nor is the political cartoon in Punch a caricature. It is the presentment of a situation or of an idea.

The first political cartoons were published during the French revolution. In this country, there were the political and social cartoons of Gillray and of Rowlandson, which were also caricatures, and concerning which the less said the better. Hogarth was a great cartoonist. He did not caricature, and his cartoons were admirable examples of pictorial art. With the refinement of manners came the political cartoons of the later nineteenth century, the notable drawings of Sir John Tenniel and of Linley Sambourne, in which are no element of caricature. Today, neither Bernard Partridge nor Raven Hill deal in caricature. It would seem, indeed, that in the cartoon proper the element of caricature were best avoided.

There are, indeed, today, many diurnal examples of the political cartoon designed in terms of caricature; and almost without exception they are vulgar, offensive and ineffective. Mr. H. G. Wells, indeed, is inclined to despair of a public whose political views find expression in the caricature-cartoon; but he may be consoled, for these things do not in fact represent the opinions of the public, however deplorable may be the taste which permits their publication.

The caricaturist proper must be first of all a humorist. If he be not a humorist, caricature is not for him. He is like a clown who cannot make a joke; no spectacle can be more melancholy. There are caricaturists today who are solely concerned to produce a grotesque exaggeration of a particular feature of some unfortunate and blameless subject: his nose, the shape of his head, of his jaw, of his attitude. The true caricaturist expresses an inner perception rather than an external impression. What, for instance, can be more delightful than the drawings of H. M. Bateman? He depicts, not a person, but the exaggeration, but he uses it for a definite end and not for its own sake. It is symbolic. Mr. Bateman is never unkind. Moreover, he does not delineate particular individuals, but a type.

Max Beerbohm, again, does delineate indivduals; and, indeed, he is almost alone among caricaturists of personality in the exercise of an impeccable taste which never offends—or which at least never gives cause for offense—to his subjects. Of late, one marks with some apprehension a tendency on the part of Mr. Beerbohm to try to make pictures, to elaborate beyond the scope of true caricature, and thereby to lose simplicity. It is because a forcible simplicity is an essential element in caricature that the pure line is employed instead of tone and light and shade, whose use involves various considerations of composition and arrangement irrelevant to the effect desired. The student in art is always solemnly informed that there are "no lines in nature"; but that dark statement is not explained to him. It cannot, however, be denied that there are spaces in nature; and a space is portrayed by drawing a line round it. Let not the student be dismayed. The line is in fact his chief and indispensable means of expression. A great caricaturist, discussing the matter with the present writer, drew a figure of eight with a single sweep of the hand. "It is all there," he said. "You can do no more than vary those curves."

The caricaturist brings the power of expression of the pure line to its highest point. When he forsakes outline to dabble in light and shade and blots of black, he begins to lose his game. So remarkable is the power of line that some of the French draftsmen make a single line express a form which is really inclosed within two lines. They can express the character of a human countenance in three lines. The French have indeed carried the art of caricature to its logical extreme. They have established a tradition of caricature. In England, as usual, there are individual artists but no tradition.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Mr. d'Indy and the Fifth Symphony

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your interesting article dealing with my lecture at Harvard has been brought to my attention. As a rule I do not answer newspaper articles nor do I indulge in useless polemics, where every one, in the end, keeps his own point of view. I only desire to correct an opinion which you seem to attribute to me regarding the fifth symphony of Beethoven, an opinion which would constitute a great æsthetic error.

The four notes which open the first movement are nothing from the standpoint of musical material; no one could maintain the contrary! These four notes are a sort of rhythmic warning; they have no further weight and the piece could dispense with them without losing any of its value. On the contrary, the real musical material (the idea) is constituted by the general effect of the first 44 measures of the piece, and they present a decidedly peculiar and essentially melodious aspect. Here is the beautiful corner stone of the symphony, a firm corner stone because it is beautiful, and which can bear without strain the whole structure of the first movement.

If something else has been understood from what I said at Harvard, then I may not have expressed myself clearly and I am anxious that you should understand that it is very far from my thought to convey such an æsthetic error.

Pardon me if I do not share your opinion as regards the architectural value of the "musical ideas" (materials) of Tchaikowsky's symphonies, a value which is certainly far inferior to that of our French symphonies by Franck, Lalo, Ropartz, Witkowski, etc. As for what you say of my "Poème des rivages," I may be mistaken but I value infinitely more the idea of the fourth movement than the little line of the third (green horizons) which is, after all, but a light amusement (scherzo) without weight.

Pardon me for expressing myself so freely, but your own frankness has called forth mine.

(Signed) VINCENT D'INDY.

Chicago, December 30, 1921.

(Translated from the French.)

flavor-full!

SUNSWEET

CALIFORNIA'S NATURE-FLAVORED

Dried APRICOTS

—your grocer has them

Sunsweet Apricot Square

Take 2 cups sifted flour; 1 teaspoon salt; 4 teaspoons baking powder; ⅓ cup sugar; 1 egg beaten; ¼ cup shortening; about ½ cup milk; 1 lb. Sunsweet [Dried] Apricots. Wash and soak Apricots in warm water several hours. Sift dry ingredients; rub in shortening; add egg and milk gradually to consistency of biscuit dough. Roll half inch thick to fit shallow greased baking pan. Drain apricots, arrange in rows over surface of cake. Sprinkle with sugar, bake in hot oven twenty minutes.

JAR PTITZA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russians are generally denied the gift of organization. They are reputed to be spontaneous, extravagant, and lacking in the ability to work collectively. Yet the artistic activities of certain emigré circles betray a marvelous sense of united action. There we have for instance the Russian Art Theater brilliantly successful on its tours just because of this admirable talent for cooperation, a talent which appears to be shared by painters, designers and other members of the artistic fraternity. Many of the ablest exponents of Russian culture have gathered round the publishing house, The Russian Art, which recently started the magazine Jar Ptitza. The first three issues were sold out in a very short time. The magazine reproduces all that is of moment on the Russian art market abroad and thus contributes greatly to the spreading of information on Russian artistic activities. The technique of reproduction is of a very high standard. The text is given in several European languages so that the utility of the publication is not exclusively confined to a Russian reading public, but makes its appeal to an ever growing community of admirers of Russian art.

Of the same superior quality is the catalogue of the Russian Art Exhibition which took place in Paris in the summer of 1921. The exhibition was organized by the group of artists Mir Isskousstva (The World of Art) at the gallery of La Boétie." This artistic circle which was originally founded by Serge Diagilev under the auspices of the Princess Marie Tenichev possessed in Russia its own review in which the credo of the young artists was formulated. In order to make their movement known outside Russia the members of the "Mir Isskousstva" organized as early as in 1906 an exhibition in Paris. The Salon d'Automne gave them hospitality. The acquaintance formed at that period had only to be renewed now and Russian art is again being welcomed in western Europe. The group dispersed and scattered throughout the world during the last eventful years, managed to unite again, and at once displayed the organizing talent which secured its former successes. The artists gathered round a new publishing undertaking established by the experienced Petrograd publisher, Mr. Kogan, the already popular firm "Russian Art." The catalogue of the exhibition in Paris was the first achievement of the firm and proved a great success.

Russian artists possess secrets of refinement which they are anxious to hold in spite of hard times. There is the brilliant decorateur Léon Bakst; there is Alexander Benois and his stage decorations and the ingenious Gontcharova. It seems that after the great upheaval of thought Russia is producing a new school of portraiture. Once again after a long pause, the analytical portrait makes its appearance. Boris Grigoriev, Vassili Schoukhaieff, Saveli Sorine, with their very personal portraits, are peculiarly attractive.

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SENATOR NEWBERRY DEFENDS POSITION

Appearing on Floor of Senate to Answer Accusations as to Use of Money in Campaign, He Denies Guilty Knowledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Calmly facing his accusers in the United States Senate, Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, yesterday entered a sweeping denial of any personal knowledge of the collection and expenditure of the $198,000 campaign fund which he declared he had learned, "with astonishment and regret," had been used on his behalf.

In the light of developments during a day replete with dramatic incidents, it was the prevailing opinion among Republican senators that Mr. Newberry gained ground in his personal fight to retain his seat. His emphatic assurances that he did not personally "solicit or expend, directly or indirectly, one single dollar" in the campaign for senator in Michigan in 1918," coupled with lack of direct evidence of bribery, undoubtedly created a favorable impression upon some of the "doubtful" senators whose votes are to decide the outcome of the contest.

That there is bound to be some sort of reaction from this favorable attitude toward the accused Senator when the Senate "cools off" and his prepared defense is given calm and close scrutiny in cold print, is the admission of some of his supporters. But even in this event they contend that Senator Newberry will retain his seat in the Senate by a small majority of votes on the final balloting, which is expected to come possibly tomorrow.

Senator Newberry undoubtedly scored a strong point in his favor by the adroit manner in which he responded to questions put to him by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and more than once the quickness and directness of his replies called for applause from the members of the "social bloc" tht crowded the Senate galleries.

Failure of Democratic senators generally to put Mr. Newberry figuratively on the witness stand proved a bitter disappointment to the opposition. The Michigan Senator parried an attempt by Democrats to get the one-hour limitation on debate removed in his own case, but said that after making his statement he would yield to any "reasonable question."

The most important development in the debate that followed was a colloquy between Senator Newberry and Senator Walsh. When Senator Walsh had completed his questioning, Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, a member of the Senate investigating committee, as well as several Democrats, demanded the floor. The Vice-President recognized the New Jersey Senator, thereby shutting off further questioning by Democratic senators, and Mr. Newberry made a hurried exit, beckoning to his sons in the gallery to join him as he left the Senate Chamber.

During the colloquy between Senator Newberry and Mr. Walsh, the Michigan member, displaying for the first time a degree of aggression in his otherwise businesslike manner before the Senate, curtly told the Montana Senator to "shoot" any questions at him that he liked. There was a ripple of laughter and applause at this sally.

Senator Walsh began by referring to the trial at Grand Rapids, Michigan. "I note that witnesses were interrogated in behalf of the defendants in that case, but the Senator himself, a defendant in that case, did not go on the stand. That is correct?" asked Senator Walsh.

"It is," replied Mr. Newberry.

"Other witnesses were examined, however," said Senator Walsh, "but the Senator did not appear as a witness before the Senate investigating committee, did he?"

"No," Mr. Newberry replied.

Senator Walsh then asked if Mr. Newberry recalled in March of the campaign year that Paul H. King, his campaign manager, Mrs. King, Mr. Andrews of Menominee, Michigan, Mr. Templeton and Mr. Sibben, who figured in the testimony, were in New York City, presumably for conferences on the primary campaign.

"I think that they were there," replied Mr. Newberry.

Senator Walsh then read from hotel bills charged to Senator Newberry's accounts for the entertainment of these persons, knowledge of which Senator Newberry stoutly denied.

"Does the Senator know who did authorize the clerk to charge them to Truman H. Newberry?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"I do not," was the reply, "and I am a little bit worried when I find out that anybody has charged anything to me without my knowledge. We may, all of us, have enthusiastic friends who think we are more generous than we are, and somebody over-trained on my generosity. That is my theory."

Mr. Newberry disclaimed all knowledge of statements that John S. Newberry and others had made definite contributions.

A meeting of some of the so-called "doubtful" Republicans was held last night to consider the Newberry case. Upon the decision of this group of senators, it is understood, will depend the exoneration or eviction of Mr. Newberry.

Mr. Newberry's Defense

Text of Speech in Which Michigan Senator Declares His Innocence

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The declaration of his innocence made by Senator Newberry (R.), Michigan, yesterday in the United States Senate, is as follows:

"As God is my witness, I am not to this day and hour conscious of having done, in connection with either the primary campaign or the general election of 1918 in the State of Michigan, a single act that was, or is, in any way unlawful, dishonorable, or corrupt, and this I say to the Senate of the United States, without reservation or qualification. Upon these facts, as I then believed them to be and as I now believe them to be, I shall abide the result with a clear conscience.

"I cannot remain silent any longer during the consideration of my right to represent the State of Michigan as one of its senators. I did not volunteer to appear before the committee of the Senate which took testimony in this matter because I really had no information that would assist in the investigation of the charges filed by my opponent. It seems to me that the time has come to speak, because my silence might be misunderstood by my friends.

"As my colleagues in this body know, and as is also well known by my associates and constituents in the State of Michigan, I am not accustomed to public speech, and whatever service I have been able to render to my country or to others, has been entirely along lines remote from oral debate. Therefore I earnestly request my associates in the Senate to permit me to proceed with my statement without interruption.

"I shall state the whole case as I know it, fully, frankly and honestly, as in the presence of God and before my fellow senators in this great tribunal; and I shall do this just as completely as I am able to do it. I can add absolutely nothing to what I am about to state to the Senate. I must abide by whatever effect it may have upon the conscience and the judgment of the members of this body.

Facts Relied Upon

"It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say that I shall confine myself strictly and entirely to the facts as I know them to be and shall not attempt in any sense either by argument or appeal to affect in the slightest degree, the judgment of this body. So far as I am concerned, I desire that the facts as they are shall determine this matter.

"On the 6th day of June, 1917, I was commissioned a lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy, and on July 23, 1917, I was assigned to the third naval district, with headquarters in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. I immediately took up my duties there, and from that day, July 23, 1917, until after the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, I was never in Michigan a single hour. The primary election and the general election of 1918 occurred during my absence from the State of Michigan.

"In the early fall of 1917 I began to receive visits and letters from men active in public and political affairs in Michigan, urging me to become a candidate on the Republican ticket for United States Senator. I was not unmindful of the suggested honor, and yet I fully realized that I certainly would not resign my commission in the navy to become a candidate for any political office and that I could not take any personal active interest in a campaign while I continued to be an officer on duty in the United States Navy.

"While I was considering whether or not it was my duty to become a candidate for the United States Senate in the November election of 1918, I said to Mr. Allan Templeton, a citizen of Detroit, who was actively engaged in a large industry in which I was a stockholder, and who was also president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, that if I should decide to become a candidate, I hoped that it would meet with the approval of my Detroit business friends and associates, and that I trusted the campaign might be looked after by business men of that description. This is as far as I had any direct connection with the selection of the committee of business men, whose management of the campaign in my behalf I shall remember with gratitude as long as I shall live.

"Mr. Paul H. King was induced to accept the active management of the campaign. The selection of Mr. King did not originate with me. It was not in any way arranged by me. I knew Mr. King but slightly. My last contact with him had been in 1912, when we were political opponents.

"In my judgment, Paul King is a man of the highest character and sterling integrity, and when he had been selected as manager of the senatorial campaign in Michigan, which was done without the slightest knowledge on my part, he insisted that before he would even accept, much less undertake to enter upon the work of the campaign, he should and must learn for himself, because of our differences in 1912, whether or not his management of the senatorial campaign would be entirely acceptable to me.

Mention of Funds

"He came to New York and we had a brief interview there. We did not discuss, even indirectly, a single detail of the campaign. I recall that during the conversation had at that time, Mr. King, in answer to a question as to how much it had cost the friends of Senator Townsend, whose campaign Mr. King had managed, said it had cost approximately $20,000, and added that in view of the situation then existing in Michigan, he thought it would cost my friends $50,000 to make a comprehensive and successful campaign. This is the only amount of money which, directly or indirectly, I ever heard mentioned in connection with the senatorial campaign in Michigan until after the primary election and the report of the committee was filed.

"I did not solicit or expend, directly or indirectly, one single dollar in the campaign for Senator in Michigan in 1918, nor did I know of the contributions made until afterward. The two statements which I made under oath to the Senate are absolutely and wholly true. The first is dated August 14, 1918, and omitting the printed form with which you are all familiar, and to which I sincerely subscribed, I wrote in my own hand, as follows:

"'The campaign for my nomination for United States Senator has been voluntarily conducted by my friends in Michigan. I have taken no part in it whatever, and no contributions or expenditures have been made with my knowledge or consent.'

"The second, dated August 28, 1918, with the same omissions and in addition to the printed form to which I sincerely subscribed I wrote with my own hand, as follows, under the head of 'contributions'—'none with my knowledge and consent.' And under the head of 'disbursements,' 'none with my knowledge and consent.' I have read a general public statement of Paul H. King concerning expenditures made by a voluntary committee of my friends, but these were made without my knowledge or consent.

"As every senator knows, this form refers only to campaign contributions, disbursements and promises, and to nothing else.

"I had not the slightest intention of misleading anyone in making this statement nor do I believe any fair-minded man was in the least deceived thereby.

"The form of report furnished by the Senate under the act of Congress then supposed to be in force (but which has since been declared to be void) called for a full, correct and itemized statement under oath, of all campaign contributions, names of contributors, all expenditures and the purposes for which the expenditures were made. I had not the knowlege required to make such a verified report; had my affidavit so stated this fact, all criticism would have been avoided. I made the statement in the form it was made in, without consultation with anyone, and it was literally true. I had taken no active part in the campaign. I had not even been in Michigan. I had neither received nor expended any funds and had no personal knowledge to enable me to make the report called for.

"In my statement filed with the secretary of the Senate, I did call attention to the report of the campaign committee at Detroit, which report as called for by the Michigan law includes a full statement of receipts and disbursements as reported by the treasurer of that committee.

Management of Campaign

"After our interview in New York, Mr. King went back to Michigan and prosecuted a campaign, conducting it entirely in his own way. He managed a campaign of publicity and organization which was most effective and for which I have frequently expressed to him the gratitude which I feel. Not more than a half dozen times did I see Mr. King throughout the campaign, and each time it was in the city of New York. He kept me constantly informed as to the progress of the campaign in which I was, of course, keenly interested.

"On one or two occasions questions of policy were discussed between us and in each instance the judgment of Mr. King controlled.

"As I recollent the facts in one or two instances his action was the exact opposite to what I felt was the best thing to do. I do not mean to say that I did not know generally what was going on in Michigan. I had constant knowledge, as far as information was concerned, regarding the progress of the campaign, but I had no direct participation in it.

"I know, as a matter of fact, that a campaign of publicity was being carried on, and I realized that such a campaign must necessarily cost a considerable sum of money; but I did not have the faintest idea as to the amount of money that actually was expended until after the report was made public. The cost of the campaign was about $195,000 according to the report, and when I learned of this amount I was at once filled with astonishment and regret.

"The amount expended was large, more than I had any idea was being expended, and more than ought to be necessary to expend in any ordinary compaign. But this was not an ordinary campaign.

"I shall not dwell upon the reasons which the committee thought imperatively demanded a campaign of newspaper publicity involving the expenditure of money. I can only say that I regret exceedingly the fact that so large an amount of money was necessarily expended. I can further say that in the acquisition of the money, in the solicitation of that money, in the collection of that money, in the use of that money, I had nothing whatever to do. I knew nothing whatever about it, not even the amount of it.

"I make this statement not to escape any responsibility, but in order that the actual facts in the matter, as I know them, may be presented to the Senate. How the money was spent in the state of Michigan, how the books of account were kept, who were engaged in this work, or what they did, I did not know. I do not know now, except from the accounts of the hearings which have been held and the report filed after the primary.

"It is and always has been my understanding that, in so far as the primary in Michigan is concerned, if the cost is not borne by the candidate himself, the committee in charge of the campaign may spend whatever amount it pleases for the 11 enumerated objects which are set forth at length in the Michigan primary law. I, therefore, assumed from the start, and I still believe, that the law was carefully obeyed by this independent committee, which had the campaign for my primary election in hand. . . .

"I made my statements under oath to the Senate, as provided by law, in the firm belief that they were full and fair statements of the absolute truth, and I so believe to this hour. I made them without consultation and without legal advice, and with only the same facts before me, I would make exactly the same statements today as I made then.

"As to the campaign fund, the question of its acquisition, or of its expenditure, was never called to my attention by anyone connected with me or the campaign committee; and when I stated that no money was spent with my knowledge or consent, I endeavored to convey the same impression which I now endeavor to make clear, namely, that as for myself, I was spending no money, and that I know nothing about the expenditure of money in the campaign. I want to make this point just as strong as I am able to do because it has been hinted that money which was contributed, without my knowledge or consent, by relatives and friends of mine, was subsequently, in some way, directly or indirectly, repaid by me, or was to be repaid by me. There is not even a shadow of truth or the slightest foundation for any such statement. I did not know what amounts were given to the campaign. I did not know by whom these amounts were given. I did not know either their source, their amount, or their use. I have never agreed, either directly or indirectly, to repay, or in any way to reimburse such contributions, nor have I directly or indirectly repaid or reimbursed such contributions. I have never made any agreement to do so nor have I any intention of so doing.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I did not spend in the primary campaign in Michigan a single dollar, directly or indirectly, and with the exception of a personal contribution of $1500 to the Republican State Central Committee, this is equally true of the general election. In spite of the fact that the whole people of my state were bombarded from every side by every means of publicity and appeal, with every detail of every charge made against me in connection with the primary, I was elected fairly and honorably a senator from the State of Michigan.

"The people of my State knew the whole story from beginning to end, and whatever action the Senate of the United States may take I shall remember as long as I live the stanch loyalty of the people of Michigan, who, with complete and full knowledge of every allegation made against me, and of the charges that were made and placarded throughout the state in connection with the primary campaign, held me in such confidence and believed in me sufficiently to elect me one of their senators from Michigan.

"I can add nothing to this statement to which the Senate with so much patience and courtesy has listened. It presents fully and frankly all the facts in the case as I know them to be."

CABINET MEMBERS WOULD BUY CANAL

Purchase of Cape Cod Waterway Is Urged by Three Secretaries Before House Committee—Favorable Report Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Strong indorsement from the Administration for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal by the government for $11,500,000 was given by three members of President Harding's Cabinet yesterday before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

On the strength of the testimony offered by the Administration spokesmen, the committee is expected to make a favorable report on legislation authorizing the purchase of the waterway, for commercial and national defense purposes.

The three Cabinet officers who appeared before the committee were John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

In 1916 Congress passed a law appointing the Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce, as a commission with authority to negotiate for the acquisition of the canal, which had been completed in 1912 as a private commercial venture, at a cost of $11,400,000. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, and the other members of the commission, agreed upon $8,250,000 as an offer, which was refused. The Cape Cod Company, which operated the canal, had asked $13,000,000 and a condemnation jury placed the figure at $16,731,000.

Secretary Weeks declared that in his judgment purchase of the canal by the government was very necessary from a military viewpoint and, speaking of its commercial value, stated that "More vessels go through it annually than through any canal in the world." He said he never had understood why the government had not constructed the waterway originally, and told the committee that the canal should be deepened and widened to carry larger vessels and the large warships. By shortening the water route from Boston to New York by 65 miles and making possible "an escape from the Cape Cod graveyard of vessels," Mr. Weeks pointed out its value not only to commerce generally but to the government's naval and military vessels.

SENATE FINANCE APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, was selected yesterday by the committee on committees as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to succeed Boies Penrose. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.) Senator from New Jersey, was selected to fill the vacancy on the Finance Committee.

PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY HEAD

MANILA, Philippine Islands — Dr. Guy Potter Benton has accepted a contract for 10 years as president of the University of the Philippines in renewal of a one-year contract under which he has been serving, it is announced. He formerly was president of the University of Vermont.

IS FRANCE REVIVING NAPOLEON'S PLAN?

France, by Intrenching Herself in Syria, It Is Said, Can, by Making It a Submarine Nest, Threaten the Road to India

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—The Near Eastern question has a long history. It began with the fall of Constantinople in 1453. It has been since that day a conflict of Asiatics with Europeans. Under Soleiman or the Magnificent, their fortunes reached their apogee beneath the walls of Vienna. The defeat of the Osmanlis in Central Europe marked the swift decline of their power and the reaction of Europe against Asia. Until the seventeenth century, the Near Eastern question was mainly an effort of the Russians and the Hapsburgs to drive the Sultans out of Europe and divide between themselves the estates of Turkey in Europe.

But from the day Robert Clive and Warren Hastings consolidated the Indian Empire of Great Britain, the Near Eastern question became a many-sided struggle. It became a duel now between France and England, now between England and Russia, now between the Central Powers and the Entente, and now again a duel between France and England.

For centuries Russia pressed from the north; Austria-Hungary from the northwest, France established her influence in Syria, Great Britain pressed from the south, in Egypt, and from the rear in the Persian Gulf, in Afghanistan and Persia.

The Central Powers have been eliminated for the present from the Near Eastern strife. And the two principal antagonists left are France and Great Britain.

The Quai d'Orsay's policy is not new. Aristide Briand follows in the footsteps of Napoleon's spectacular but disastrous Near Eastern adventure. Had not Nelson's fleet destroyed the warships of Napoleon at the Bay of Alexandria, Great Britain might have lost her Indian Empire, and France might have been today the mistress of the seas in the place of Great Britain.

Napoleon's Policy Renewed

And just as Napoleon's plan was to reach India by entrenching himself in Syria, and threatening, if not actually holding, Egypt, so today the Quai d'Orsay believes that by holding Syria, France can always threaten the British communications with the Indian Empire.

It is in the light of this Franco-British antagonism that we must examine the developments of the Near Eastern questions. The struggle of the Greeks and Turks is only a minor incident in the great arena in which France is endeavoring to endanger the security of the Indian Empire of Britain, and Great Britain is trying to make secure all the accesses to the Suez Canal and to the Persian Gulf.

France depends for the realization of her scheme upon the following factors:

(1) The strategic position Syria occupies in the basin of the eastern Mediterranean. From that vantage ground, France can watch the development of the nationalist spirit in Egypt, in Turkey, and in Arabia, and give it all the encouragement necessary.

(2) The return of Russia, as an ally of France, and the inevitable Russian push toward Constantinople and toward Persia. And Syria would form an excellent base for France for moving northward toward Constantinople, as it did for the ally of France, Mehemet Ali of Egypt, in 1833.

But in order that France may make the best of her position in Syria, two things must be brought about by French diplomacy:

(1) The expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor.

(2) The return of Constantinople and of all Asia Minor to Turkey.

The establishment of Greece in the province of Smyrna would weaken the position of France in Syria. In the first place, France would not be able to march northward on Constantinople to join her Russian ally. The Greeks would not tolerate Russian occupation of that city. Great Britain would find in the Greeks a strong and a willing ally against a Franco-Russian attempt to force the Bosporus.

Submarine Bases

Secondly, the establishment of Greece in Asia Minor would make possible the creation of an Armenian state friendly and allied to Greece. An Armenian state would block the Caucasian road of the Russian descent upon Mesopotamia and would weaken the power of Turkey in the interval of Russian rehabilitation. And the strength of Turkey in the meanwhile is necessary in order that Mesopotamia and Arabia may be kept in a state of ferment, which would not fail to disturb Egypt, India, Persia, and Afghanistan.

Furthermore, France hopes to make the long Syrian coast a nest of submarines, which may, in time of war, imperil the British communications with India. If Greece remains in possession of Smyrna, she will be able to transform the Ægean into one of the most effective submarine bases in the Mediterranean, and Great Britain, as an ally of Greece, may use the Ægean as a base from which to repeat the feat of Nelson against Napoleon at Acre. The Ægean, however, cannot become a Greek lake, if Smyrna is returned to the Turks, and the position of France in Syria will then be challenged.

These are considerations which impel the Quai d' Orsay to enter into special agreements with Kemal Pasha, and to advocate with all its energy the eviction of the Greeks from Asia Minor.

Considerations of a contrary nature compel the foreign office to take a different stand from the French toward the Greeks in Asia Minor. Unquestionably, Great Britain needs a friendly nation in the Eastern Mediterranean to guard the accesses to the Suez Canal, and the Bosporus. Turkey is too weak. She is decadent. In spite of the spasmodic evidences of a new life, Turkey is inevitably crumbling away.

Italy might be a strong ally of Great Britain. But Italy will not be permitted to occupy Smyrna. Italy, morever, has not great interests at stake in Asia Minor which might induce her to send a large army to defend the Suez or the Bosporus. The Greeks are only 27 miles distant from Constantinople. Morever, they are vitally concerned in keeping Russia out of that city.

A Strong Greece Needed

Finally, Greece is not, like Italy, infested with Socialism and radicalism, which render military expeditions nearly impossible for Italy. The Greeks have been at war since 1912, and there has never yet been a single instance of a mutiny in the Greek ranks. Italian troops, on the contrary, refused to embark at Trieste for Albania, and the Italian forces in Albania suffered a disastrous defeat on account of large-scale desertions. Thus, Great Britain, cannot rely upon either the community of interest of the Italians or the probable willingness of the pacificist Italian people to fight for the protection of the Bosporus or of the Suez Canal.

The allied premiers are now meeting at Cannes. It may be superficially said that their foremost concern is the question of German reparations. But those who have studied carefully the political history of Europe know that by far the most momentous problem which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand will try to solve is the Near Eastern question.

The great interests of England are in India and in Egypt. A French solution of the Near Eastern problem will result in the end in the loss by England of her vast Eastern Empire. A British solution, which dictates the creation of a strong Greece and a strong Armenia, will secure the avenues to the Indian Empire, will keep Russia out of the Mediterranean, and will inflict upon France a defeat in her Asiatic policy, similar to that inflicted upon Napoleon at Alexandria and Acre.

Whatever the outcome of the Cannes and the subsequent conferences on the Near East, one thing is certain, that Turkey will be doomed. If the policy of Great Britain prevails, Greece and Armenia will, in a few decades, practically take the place of the former Turkish Empire. Again, if French policy carries the day, the Turks will fall prey to the Franco-Russian combination of tomorrow. In one word, the Turks fit neither the British nor the French scheme.

France demands the rehabilitation of Turkey now in order that the Turkish Empire may be divided tomorrow between the French and the Russians. Th British policy may make possible the survival of a small Turkey in Asia. The French policy, which is apparently Turcophile, will inevitably result in the total extinction of Turkey.

Such are the momentous events which we are expecting to shape themselves at Cannes and at other meetings of the Supreme Council. Only extremely naïve optimists can hope for a permanent or a working solution of the Near Eastern problem. This problem has troubled Europe for nearly 500 years. It is too much to hope that it will cease to disturb the peace of the world for many more centuries.

COMMERCE RULING HITS W. A. HARRIMAN AND MR. VANDERBILT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —W. Averill Harriman, son of E. H. Harriman, was required by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to resign as director either of the Illinois Central Railroad and subsidiary lines, or of the Baltimore & Ohio. He may retain all of his places as director and officer of the Union Pacific system and its affiliated corporations, but cannot hold similar authority in the corporate organization of both of the other two railroad systems named.

Cornelius Vanderbilt may retain his directorate in the Delaware & Hudson, but must resign from the board of the Illinois Central or from the board of the Missouri Pacific.

Both men were given 30 days in which to make the selection of the places which they wish to hold.

The commission last week issued a blanket order allowing holders of more than one directorate to continue in their places until further orders, which general permission was modified yesterday so far as Mr. Harriman and Mr. Vanderbilt are concerned by the individual orders issued.

SEATOR PENROSE'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia Appointed United States Senator—Will Probably Seek Election at the Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — With the simple formality of handing him his commission as United States Senator to succeed Boies Penrose, Gov. William C. Sproul yesterday appointed George Wharton Pepper, an internationally known lawyer and publicist of this city, to Pennsylvania's vacant seat in the Senate. Governor Sproul made the appointment yesterday morning in his Philadelphia office in the presence of Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker of the State Supreme Court and a few others.

In a statement made after the appointment, Mr. Pepper said:

"The Governor of Pennsylvania has honored me by tendering to me the office of United States Senator. I have accepted the tender and I am prepared to enter upon the discharge of my duties as soon as the formalities of qualification have been complied with.

"The tender has been made without any restriction, express or implied, upon my freedom of choice respecting my term of service.

"If I am nominated and elected to serve out the term for which Senator Penrose was chosen, it is my intention to do so."

It has been arranged that Mr. Pepper will be sworn in today.

Mr. Pepper was a prominent opponent of the Versailles Peace Treaty. He spoke against its ratification in debates with Senator Pomerene of Ohio and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. Like Boies Penrose, Mr. Pepper comes from an old Philadelphia family. He was educated in private schools and was graduated in 1887 from the University of Pennsylvania, of which he is now a trustee, and from the law department two years later. He is widely known in many activities but has declined all offers of salaried public office. During the world war he was a member of the Council of National Defense and of the Pennsylvania Public Safety Committee, and was a member of the commission to revise the state Constitution. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and an expert on the canonical law of the denomination.

In his university days he was a hammer thrower on the Pennsylvania track team and also played football. He defended organized baseball in the Federal League suits and had much to do with the drafting of the present national agreement of the American and National leagues. Governor Sproul in announcing the appointment said that in order that there might be a full understanding of the situation, he desired to say that he expected Mr. Pepper to be a candidate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Penrose.

REARGUMENT ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the reargument of the case brought by the government against the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railway companies. The case involves the question of the ownership and control of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific. The case was set for argument on March 13.

NICARAGUA SEEKS RAIL LOAN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—The Nicaraguan Government is negotiating for a loan in the United States of $3,000,000 with which to construct a railroad to the Atlantic coast. The loan would bear 7 per cent inferest and mature in 25 years.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SUNDAY LAWS

Fundamental Social Issues Subject of Discussion by Lord's Day League and Evangelical Alliance—Anti-Sabbath Move

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the laws of state and nation must be enforced and the Sabbath Day protected from the assaults of commercialism if civilization is to progress, was the sense of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England held yesterday in conjunction with the Evangelical Alliance of Boston and vicinity. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad of Boston, as presiding officer, sounded this keynote, declaring that the world must come to a realization "of the moral factor in world regeneration," and observance of the Lord's Day must be re-entrenched and with no compromise with its enemies.

Extending the greeting of the Commonwealth, Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, defined it as the duty of the State to uphold the ideals of New England, and to assure that Sunday is set aside. He declared that he would like to see a return to the practice of Sunday Bible reading. In a keenly competitive society, Mr. Fuller added, the inevitable trend is toward commercialization, and this must be met by the intelligent and active support of the voters in directing their representatives in law-making bodies. Laws guaranteeing Sunday as it should be guaranteed, he asserted, protect and preserve liberty, not restrict it.

Law enforcement was the natural subject of a brief talk by Harold D. Wilson, prohibition enforcement agent for Massachusetts. Also, Mr. Wilson's words naturally dealt with the obvious political and official hostility that has been aroused against him as the result of raiding a political meeting in a Boston hotel, confiscating liquor that was being served there, and arousing public attention. After asserting his conviction that the church people and the prohibition people support him, the prohibition agent read a prepared statement to avoid the possibility of misquotation.

Enforcement Conditions

"There are certain conditions in prohibition enforcement in Massachusetts that must be rectified immediately if we are to have honest and genuine enforcement of the prohibitory amendment in this State," Mr. Wilson declared. "I am not as much concerned with the obstacles encountered from without as I am from those within. I am conscious of the fact that those who would deport me to Ireland, where my enforcement activities would not be so irksome to certain wet advocates of this Commonwealth, secretly are moving heaven and earth to bring about my dismissal. One means they have taken, a mighty effective one, is that of hampering prohibition enforcement activities by giving me no facilities with which to prosecute my work."

Mr. Wilson pointed out that, since the hotel raid, his quarters have been removed from offices where he had four rooms to "one room about 15 feet by 30 feet." One telephone attached to the switchboard of the State Director has replaced the previous service of two independent trunk lines. It was difficult enough to handle the work under the previous conditions without the present forced curtailment and hindrance, he said.

"At the present time," Mr. Wilson said, "it is practically impossible to function. Conditions are so serious, gentlemen, that it demands you do something beside applauding my efforts to enforce the prohibitory amendment. A continuance under present arrangements would be a betrayal of the thousands of ardent prohibitionists who have been indorsing my efforts for impartial enforcement and who expect and demand real results."

Investigation Urged

Mr. Wilson assured the meeting that the facilities of his office were at their disposal to investigate whether he was fulfilling the task for which he was appointed. He presented the two organizations a statement, with the understanding that it be not given to the press, of the facts of the hotel raid, those present and other information which would form the basis of any inquiry or action the organizations might wish to make.

Declaring that the same forces that led to and precipitated the world war inspire the lawless tendencies of today, the Rev. John L. Straton of New York pointed to Sabbath observance as fundamental to the checking of such a trend. All practical and business interests, he asserted, are involved in the moral integrity of the people. Dr. Straton condemned the "money lust and selfishness which is behind this tendency," pointing to Sunday newspapers which employ 500,000 boys to serve their commercial ends and distribute the Sunday editions. More than 500,000 boys and girls of New York Protestant families under 21 are not enrolled in any Sunday School, he said, and decline in attendance has been noted since the opening of Sunday theaters.

Dr. Straton declared that there is a heavily financed propaganda being carried on for the repeal of every Sabbath protective law in the country. He asserted that there is a combination between the "defeated and angered liquor forces, the prize-fighting interests, masquerading under the name of the International Sporting Club, and the theatrical and motion picture interests.

Forces Organized

"There has been built up this unholy trust," the speaker asserted, "and it is leaving no stone unturned to overthrow the Sabbath. I have stood against the liquor forces, the prize fighting supporters, the race track interests, but I have never stood against such a degraded set of men as the motion picture and theatrical promoters I faced before the New York Legislature. It is a theatrical trust run by a handful of Jews, alien to Christian ideals and disloyal to the teachings of the synagoge. It is intolerable that they should be permitted to dictate what our children shall see if they enter a theater."

Closing with a plea to "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy," Dr. Straton declared that one of the Ten Commandments cannot be violated without leading to further violations. He made a plea for the Puritanism that gave men the power to found the American nation. The time has come, he urged to renew our [illegible] to these ideals of the home, the church and the Sabbath.

A resolution was adopted by the meeting, declaring: "On account of the many legislative bills to weaken or destroy our Sunday law and on account of the lax enforcement of the law, we, members of the Lord's Day League pass the following resolutions:

"We respectfully and earnestly request the legislatures of New England to give leave to withdraw all bills which shall open more fully our Lord's Day to work, business and to sport, games and amusements.

"We demand that the laws on our statute books have proper penalties attached and be fully enforced and that those officials who are appointed for this purpose be given our full support."

ABOVE NEW YORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For any one launching out "to see the world" three places of lookout naturally present themselves, points of vantage where seeing can be done to best profit. One would be that graceful, though futile relic of the Paris Exposition, the Eiffel Tower. Another would be the summit of St. Paul's of London. Certainly the third must be New York's Woolworth Building. Three cathedrals; one to natural science, one to religion, one to business; all of them to art. Surely from these pinnacles young Lochinvars might behold displayed a fair glimpse of the world regnant, which they essay to challenge.

The soaring pylon of Broadway is across there a step, amid its lilliputian (from here) lawns and plots, the historic City Hall; these, with the near-by World Building, are a trio remnant from a previous generation—grandsires among a troop of strapping boys. And just below you, so close you could drop a benediction upon it, nestles old St. Paul's Church and its yard; a relic of yet an elder ancestry.

Look northward, slowly scanning the maze of avenues, cross streets, piers and the crowded Hudson, as you go. Pick out the four great elevated railway systems that stripe Manhattan like a beetle's back. Follow up Broadway until it narrows to nothingness in the distance. Beyond, note that aspiring upstart rival of downtown, the Forty-Second Street District, where a new freshet of business is wearing other cañons for its pathway, and where myriads of busy cliff-dwellers, like ants, are eagerly burrowing into its precipices.

Before New Yo-'s northern limit swings into our ken, distance's enchantment has done its work—we rest our case after a cross-examination of Harlem and its east-to-west river which makes New York an island.

To "see" New York there is one best way—we repeat—from a seventh of a mile above Broadway. All other seeings are 'close-ups" of its features, not views of its activity.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

The peaks of the lower New York range

HIGHER PRICE FOR SUGAR INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An increase in the market price of sugar is forecast by the Department of Commerce in a survey of the sugar situation made public yesterday. This prediction is based upon estimates of the probable world production for 1922, which, it is said, will be less than the 1921 production by more than 400,000 tons, while consumption is expected to increase, thus absorbing a large part of the present surplus. The sugar market, the department found, is now "entirely uninfluenced by any artificial control," and it is believed that the natural reaction from the present low price level will be higher prices, due to restricted output.

It is pointed out that for the time being the bottom has practically dropped out of the market, the market price for raw sugar being below the cost of production for about 90 per cent of domestic and Cuban sugar, and the lowest price level for 20 years.

The reason for this condition, which has been the occasion of a veritable panic on the part of producers since the market dropped suddenly in the summer of 1920, the department finds in the abnormal "visible" world surplus sugar congested in the Western Hemisphere, amounting to about 1,200,000 tons, and in the apprehension of financial difficulties in the sugar market that have been current the last few months.

AMERICAN METHODS IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American business methods in South American trade have improved so much that there are rich opportunities to establish permanent markets in Brazil, Argentina and other countries, according to Alexander S. Postnikoff, president of the International Manufacturers Sales Company, recently arrived from Buenos Aires. Mr. Postnikoff said that there was a strong demand for immigration to improve resources, and that the laws in Argentina were shortly to be amended to attract immigrants.

one of the summits of the world. Standing below, here Napoleon might have said, "Fifty stories look down upon you," as he gazed up along this pyramid of the twentieth century—nay 60 stories. From the top, often above the clouds of a misty morning, spreads a view out over power, controlled and uncontrolled, rivaled scarce upon the earth. New York, clean-swept so assiduously by sea and mountain breezes, invites that inspection, encourages it—keeps herself groomed to repay it.

You are whisked to the top, a seventh of a mile, past ranks and multitudes of offices, by elevators operated by a dispatcher like a railroad system. The 11,000 votaries in this cathedral of commerce in one minute are dropped beneath you, and you step out upon the observation platform 760 feet above Broadway, an incredulous tourist, a native New Yorker estranged in his own land.

To south of you beyond the peaks of the lower New York range stretches the harbor; son of the Hudson, father of the metropolis. At left, Governor's Island, of insignificant circumference from here, almost lost in the vast roadstead, has a pair of airplanes above it circling beneath you—you look down upon them, as upon hawks soaring through a valley bottom. Due south the Statue of Liberty points an insignificant torch an unimportant distance into the air. To right, Ellis Island's pretentious immigration building barely dominates the crowded little islet. Behind all these looms Staten Island, then, beyond, the Jersey shore, sweeping off to the southeast in a beautiful blue curve that ends with Sandy Hook. Everywhere everything below you—you can lose yourself and imagine it is all being seen from a seat on a cloud. Long Island's southwestern tip, where Brooklyn gives the federal government a few acres for Ft. Hamilton, almost meets Staten Island, but lets the eager liners through the Narrows into the outer harbor. The whole waterscape is as dotted with busy crafts from launch to leviathan as befits the leading port of the world.

Extending our downward-peering scope toward the left, the City of Churches, great, orderly, endless Brooklyn, fills in the whole wide eastern picture across river-like Long Island Sound. The "East River" (which in the far northeastern horizon becomes the Sound), spanned by four mighty bridges, zigzags back and forth northward through that endless maze of city wilderness which is Greater New York, as though it were a fresh-water stream, not salt; until it begins to show islands in its channel and proceeds to widen and fade away into the blue uncertainties of the Bronx.

Close at hand, a conspicuous familiar gilded dome rises to a humble height beneath—The New York World Building. You find it incredible that 30 years ago it was the city's tallest edifice. Today the newspaper's home would be well-nigh lost in the mountain peaks of lower New York if its gold summit did not lend distinction. The famous but outlived Post Office sheer under your very toes, hundreds of feet down, and,

GARMENT STRIKE INJUNCTION HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The injunction granted by Justice Alonzo H. Hinckley of Buffalo, New York, on Saturday night to the American Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association, restraining the striking garment workers from interfering with the 600 or more contractors working for them by picketing, holding meetings or paying strike benefits, was suspended yesterday by Justice Hinckley, following a conference with Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, the union president.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the injunction, which was temporary, was not functioning, as Justice Hinckley had suspended it, pending a hearing of representatives of both sides before him in the Supreme Court here on Friday of this week. Earlier in the day both Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Untermyer, and Morris Hillquit, also of counsel for the union, had announced that the strike against the 49-hour week and piece work would be prosecuted with unabated vigor until its object was fully accomplished. They said that they could not discuss the injunction, which had been issued to the press but not served upon them.

OREGON LAND RECLAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—Reclamation of more than 35,000 acres of arid land, largely in the Deschutes country, is assured by the project of the North Canal Company which is being financed by Oregon and Washington capitalists. The proposed reclamation project lies between Bend, Redmond and Prineville, bordered on either hand by lands already reclaimed through irrigation.

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BOSTON, MASS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TAKES UP ITS TASK

Sixteenth Session Meeting at Geneva Will Continue Work of Settling European Disputes—Aland Treaty Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Neutralization and demilitarization of the Aland Islands, the Polish-Lithuanian dispute over Vilna, the difficulty between Finland and Eastern Carelia and other international disagreements, as well as a series of questions of general humanitarian interest, figure on the agenda of the sixteenth session of the League of Nations, meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, today, according to information received by the League of Nations News Bureau here.

It is expected, this bureau states, that the final concluding document in the Aland Islands dispute between Finland and Sweden will be presented in the form of a 10-power treaty for the neutralization and demilitarization of the islands and requiring approval of the council in so far as certain special powers of oversight are conferred upon that body.

Journalists' Aid Granted

Similarly, progress towards the final settlement of all outstanding details in the Upper Silesian dispute will be shown in a report of the secretary-general to the effect that the German-Polish negotiations have been begun, as provided by the Council, and will be resumed in plenary session within a few days for the final acceptance of reports from the 12 different commissions.

A rather exceptional item on the agenda will be the appearance of H. Wilson Harris, diplomatic correspondent of The Daily News of London, if he is back from Washington soon enough. He is president of the Association of Journalists Accredited to the League of Nations, and has worked out in conjunction with the other journalists who have followed the League, a series of detailed recommendations giving their technical judgment of the changes of procedure which the Council should make in the interests of giving proceedings a far wider publicity than now obtains.

New Advisory Committee

Of the humanitarian questions before this session, the most important is the establishment of a Permanent Advisory Committee to oversee the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children. The last assembly, after most bitter controversy, drafted a new White Slave Convention which aims to strengthen greatly the various safeguards against this nefarious traffic and to provide ways of escape by women and girls caught in it. The purpose of the committee is to oversee the detailed operation of the convention.

The Belgian Government has brought up the question of the status of the international office provided for in the Liquor Traffic Convention of Africa, and the various Armenian societies have brought up the situation of Armenians in Cilicia. The protection of minorities in Jugo-Slavia, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania is also on the agenda, the last three named states having been admitted to the League in September only on the understanding that they would grant the usual minimum rights to their religious, racial and linguistic minorities.

Commissioner for Danzig

A number of detailed questions regarding the free city of Danzig and the territory of the Saar Valley, both of which are under the protection of the League, are to be considered, together with the appointment of a high commissioner for the former, and a governing commission for the latter.

There are also a series of internal questions regarding league organization. Most important is the proposal of the Norwegian and Swedish governments for a detailed procedure of conciliation. The economic blockade is also to come under discussion, together with the appointment of a committee to examine various questions of cooperation in intellectual matters proposed at the last assembly. Another difficult question is the nationality of inhabitants of the B and C mandated areas, for it is not clear whether such inhabitants take on the nationality of the mandatory power or have some special nationality of their own. Questions to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice which is to meet at The Hague on January 30, will also be discussed.

Finally are a series of financial questions such as the allocation of expenses, the audit, the management of funds of the organizations working under the League and the like.

America and League

Confidence that the United States would sooner or later join the League of Nations was expressed on Sunday at the Town Hall by Raymond B. Fosdick, director of the League of Nations News Bureau, who said, comparing the machinery and methods of the Washington Conference with those of the League of Nations, that the advantages lay almost entirely on the side of the League. That organization, he pointed out, included 51 nations in its membership, thus representing seven-eighths of the civilized world, while the Conference excluded the overwhelming majority of the world's nations in spite of the fact that all countries had a stake in the subjects under consideration. He added that the League was a permanent organization with frequent and regular meetings, while the Conference was merely transient.

VANDERBILT ESTATE MADE MUNICIPALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Biltmore Village, near Asheville, which was founded by George W. Vanderbilt, and later operated as an ideal privately-owned village, has now been transformed into a modern municipality. The Biltmore estate was taken over some months ago by the Appalachian Realty Company. The realty company, acting upon a petition from persons resident in the village, has just sold the water, sewer, and lighting systems to a civic board of commissioners who will develop these properties and in the future manage the village as a municipality.

DROP EXPECTED IN HARD COAL PRICE

Anthracite Dealers of Buffalo Think General Reduction Will Follow as Result of Price War in the Mining Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Anthracite dealers here are forecasting lower prices for hard coal within the next few days as the result of a price war which has been declared in the mining regions. This price reduction will apply wherever anthracite is burned, according to the dealers. An unusually mild December resulted in greatly reduced demand for hard coal. Mines which are usually running at 100 per cent capacity during the winter months are now either idle or on part time. It is estimated that production in the anthracite fields is not much more than 50 per cent of the normal for this season of the year.

In an effort to get business and to get their mines into full operation, the "independent" companies in the mining field are now offering coal at 25 cents to $1.25 a ton below the prices being quoted by the so-called "old line," or larger production companies. Egg coal is being offered at $1 to $1.25 below the prices quoted in the circulars of the big companies. Pea coal may also be obtained at similar discount while other sizes are quoted at 25 cents to $1 below the prices fixed by the larger companies, dealers are informed.

It is expected that this lower priced coal will reach the domestic consumer by January 15. Forecasts from the producing field indicate that the price war may be prolonged and there is a general belief among dealers here that anthracite coal will be much cheaper during the latter part of January and thereafter than it has been for a long time. Elimination of the war tax on freight charges has also reduced the cost of anhracite to dealers 5 to 10 cents a ton.

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL OPPOSED BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Maryland League of Women Voters will oppose the equal rights bill which the Just Government League is endeavoring to have introduced into the General Assembly now in session in Annapolis.

The Baltimore chapter of the Women's Trade Union League is also opposed to the bill. The reason assigned for this opposition by both organizations is that the bill would, if passed, result in the repeal of much of the legislation which has been secured for women in industry.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

The good news this morning concerns the Annual January Sale of Wanamaker Clothing for men.

This sale is usually looked upon as the standard clothing sale of America, because it is so broad in scope and so indicative of the trend of events in the clothing market.

Conditions have changed materially since last January, and the downward flow of prices will be fully reflected in the various sale groups.

Men will find good suits and overcoats in the Broadway Corner Store for as little as $18.50; and in the Burlington Arcade Store (where only the finer grades are sold) for as little as $28.

Extra service will be provided. And there will be ample varieties.

New Fashions for Sunshine Lands

DISPLAYS for California and Southern Winter resorts that not only sound the first note of the new season but which bring delightful opportunities to select these modes from the collection assembled, with the discriminating characteristics of these apparel sections.

B. SIEGEL CO
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store

MOROCCO DEBATE TOWARD THE CLOSE

Discussion in Cortes Did Not Gain in Impressiveness in Its Final Stages—Spanish Leaders Debate to No Purpose

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—The debate in the Chamber upon the Morocco problem, complicated as it is by many strongly opposed opinions, did not gain in impressiveness toward the close. There is a considerable public opinion to the effect that Spanish leaders are for the most part utterly unable to grasp such a problem as this and settle it with decision. They hesitate, vacillate, and they have been debating in the Chamber for weeks now to really no practical purpose. The majority of the speeches have been windy and empty. Mr. de la Cierva, the War Minister, is believed to have strong views upon the necessities of the case, and not to be in favor of any weak policy in north Africa, but he has not shown himself to any extent in this debate and has contented himself with simple replies to various more or less definite attacks upon his department when he felt he ought to make them.

The only people with clear views of their own in this case, as it might be said, are the few Socialists, who are quite uncompromising and say plainly that Spain ought to come out of Morocco completely and leave nothing belonging to her behind. They do not discuss the point as to the effect upon Spanish prestige or international relations, or what will happen in Morocco if they departed. What they say, and say with much force, is that it is an appalling thing to contemplate the expenditure of such vast sums of money upon warlike operations in Morocco and to contemplate spending vastly larger sums in the development of that country when, if only a small part of the such expenditure were devoted to development in Spain, the home country might be transformed.

Necessities of Peninsula

In this the Socialists know they are touching the people in one of their tender spots, because in the towns and villages of Spain the one argument that the people can advance about Morocco policy, about which, indeed, they know and understand very little, is that money needs to be spent in Spain, railways and roads are wanted everywhere, and it is bad for it to be spent in Africa instead. The Socialists, led in those times by Indalecio Prieto, know what they gain by this argument, and none knows better than themselves its utter intrinsic weakness because of the hopelessly wrong assumption that if this money and effort were not spent in Morocco, more or less under compulsion, it would then be spent in Spain. The necessities of the peninsula were just as great before the Morocco problem became as big and acute as it is today, and the various reconstruction schemes that ministers brought forward were duly laid aside with the utmost Spanish complaisance.

What the wise observers regard as the most serious feature of the debate is the weakness of the Premier, Mr. Maura, and the disposition of certain members of his ministry to aid and abet him in his weakness. Having discovered that his idea for Spanish withdrawal up to the coast, with only a few fortified places inland, would not carry, he and the Cabinet seem to have been more or less drifting ever since, hoping that something might happen that would give them a firm policy that they could back with sincerity and conviction. Half the Cabinet now might be disposed to think with Mr. Maura that Spain were better without Morocco, but even that half thinks that she could not be without it if she wished, and that a mere occupation of the coast is not possible or practicable.

It would really serve no useful end, and new questions that would arise instantly would be as to what was to be done if the Riffians, having succeeded so far, contemplated removing their enemies from the coast also, and also what would be the situation if the Moors, having reconquered the Spanish half of their own country, turned their attention to the French half. If the Spaniards to any extent withdrew from the interior of their zone it is hardly to be questioned that the whole situation would be changed for France, and what the ministers, former ministers and ordinary politicians cannot see is that the almost inevitable result would be that France would be given a mandate to take in that part of Morocco that the Spaniards had deserted. Spain would not like that; it would complicate the international situation exceedingly.

Morocco, an International Problem

The truth is that the Morocco problem at present is more of an international problem than anything else, but ministers, and the Cortes generally, seem afraid to touch on the international side of the question, and it has hardly ever been mentioned in the whole course of the debate. It is well to be delicate and discreet in these matters, and the moment is difficult, for Spain has some troublesome questions on hand with France, but a debate that makes no recognition of the international points must be sterile. Meanwhile the Premier, after his first declaration in favor of reducing the effort in Morocco to something quite nominal and entirely civil, has vacillated and advanced upon occasion, and appears to be quite in favor of going on as now for the time being and with apparently no stated time limit.

Toward the close of the debate the chief feature was a sharp exchange between the Premier and the Count de Romanones upon the subject of the resolution that the combined liberal sections had submitted to the Chamber, the effect of which was that the Spanish effort should be persisted in throughout the zone and the utmost be done to tranquillize it and bring it safely and usefully into the Spanish protectorate scheme, but that the High Commissioner should be civil—with General Berengeur commander-in-chief of the forces in Morocco—and that the civil tendencies should at all times and everywhere dominate. However, according to this resolution the military element was to back the civilian up as much as might be necessary, and after all, as some say, that is very much the idea at present, and it is only a question of the pressure of necessity and the proportions of civil and military effort.

Fixed Policy Essential

Mr. Maura in the speech in which he replied to the Liberal resolution tried to make out that after all it was very much what he himself had proposed, and that with only the slightest adjustments the two policies might be made to coalesce. There were, he said, substantial coincidences. But what Spain most needed, he said, was a fixed policy that might be followed by all the various ministries as they came along. Some people thought that there were two alternatives in Morocco policy, but he did not. There was only one and that of course was his, but he said that every consideration imposed the necessity of military action by Spain at the present time. He pointed out ultimately that the resolution could not be made a ministerial test question or one of confidence in the government, since with several of its points the ministers were in full accord, although in the circumstances they would be obliged to vote against it. The proposition therefore could be said to have no political end.

The Count de Romanones stressed his advocacy for general military reform, which was part of the proposition put forward, and the Premier in turn indicated that domestic questions of great importance were pressing on Spain at the present time. Mr. Prieto, the Socialist, interjected some scornful phrases toward the end of the sitting in which the Count de Romanones and the Premier were engaged with each other, declaring that it was a disgraceful spectacle, and that the present government was a challenge to common sense. There were in it two Liberals officially, as their party representatives, who were going to vote against the official resolution of the Liberals, but that was not to matter. The Liberals were to remain in the ministry, because if they went out the Premier would find it necessary to fill their places with Conservatives. He did not wish to do that because he desired to maintain the existing absurdity, which made nonsense of the whole thing.

The Chamber voted, and there were 131 votes against the Liberal proposition and 81 for it.

MASONIC CEREMONY IN WEST YORKSHIRE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A very interesting convocation of the provincial chapter of West Yorkshire has been held under the presidency of Second Provincial Principal Edward Haley, who gave some interesting historical details regarding Royal Arch Masonry in that province.

The oldest chapter in Leeds, the Fidelity, was established in 1792, the regular meetings at that period being held on Sunday evenings, which would not now be permissible. Its members included Lord Allerton, afterwards grand superintendent of the province. The Philanthropic chapter first met in Leeds in December, 1863, its oldest member now being William Watson, one of the most popular and venerable Masonic personalities in the province. John Cooper Malcolm, another member, was for a time second principal of the province under Lord Allerton. The Alfred chapter, also of Leeds, has made wonderful progress, its membership having been nearly doubled during the last five years.

The Avon lodge, No. 1633, Manchester, has achieved the proud position of heading the charity lists of the 186 lodges in the province of East Lancashire and the event has been recognized by a public acknowledgment of the services rendered by John M. McFarlane, who has raised the sum of £2035. Deputy Provincial Grand Master Sir Alan Sykes, who was present, said that progress was being made with the scheme for the erection of a Masonic hall in Manchester and it was hoped that the building would be completed within three years.

The official report of the international Masonic congress at Geneva is just to hand. It has resulted in the formation of the International Masonic Association, which is composed of the following grand lodges: New York, Alpina (Switzerland), France, and the grand orients of the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Italy, Lusitania (Portugal), Turkey, in addition to the newly formed or reconstructed grand lodges of Luxembourg, Vienna and Bulgaria. It will at once be seen that the adherent Masonic powers belong to what is known as Latin Masonry and that with the great majority of the powers Great Britain, Ireland, the colonial jurisdictions and many of the American grand lodges are not in communion.

WOMAN MAGISTRATE IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General for Ontario, has appointed Dr. Margaret Patterson to the position of woman magistrate in the city of Toronto. Dr. Patterson has made a special study of the criminal code in relation to offenses against women. She has acted on the National Council of Women as adviser to the Dominion Government in these matters.

RHODESIA LOOKS TO NATIVES' WELFARE

Improved Working Conditions and Educational Facilities Are Foremost on the Chief Native Commissioner's Program

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia—The uncertainty of the political future of Rhodesia has of late drawn much attention to a territory for the acquisition of which the Empire is indebted to the enterprise of Cecil Rhodes.

Prominent among the "questions" of the country is that associated with the large native population, and in this connection the recently issued report of the Chief Native Commissioner is of much interest.

The promulgation of the Southern Rhodesia Order-in-Council in 1920, assigning definite reserves for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of natives, marks an important stage in the administration of the country. Instructions have been issued to native commissioners to explain to the natives of their respective districts the provisions of the order and to give every assistance to facilitate their removal to and settlement in the reserves which will, for years to come, upheld tribalism, which, though being modified by the advance of civilization, cannot be replaced by any other system in the present stage of native development. The concentration of the bulk of the population in reserves, apart from other considerations, will offer special advantages to missionary and educational enterprise, the value of which as a means of raising the moral and material outlook of the aborigines, should not be underestimated. The natives will dissociate themselves from tribalism as they become fitted by character, education and intelligence to stand alone. The tribal system will then gradually disappear, but no sudden breaking down of such system is desirable.

Individual Native Acquisition

Another important relation of the natives to the land is in regard to individual acquisition, and the Chief Native Commissioner has advocated a further form of reservation for this purpose. Such lands would have to be in country outside the reservations, but it is desirable that they should be contiguous thereto. In the interests of all alike it is not advisable that the natives should acquire land indiscriminately owing to the likelihood of clashing with their European neighbors. The aspirations of the natives to a portion of the land on terms which would secure individual title are legitimate and worthy of encouragement, and it would be a wise policy which would offer them facilities for acquisition in the localities and on the terms indicated.

Concerning agricultural and pastoral pursuits, it may be mentioned that the aborigines have followed these industries for centuries and, crude though his methods have been in the past, they have enabled him more than to supply his needs. Owing to their conservative nature they do not readily adapt themselves to any innovation, but they now realize the value of the plow and the ox, and signs of real advance are perceptible. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that though the cost of agricultural implements was high, a large number of plows were purchased by natives during the year and there are now 14,429 in use among the aborigines, which shows an increase of 1260. The natives no longer form a source of supply of merely unskilled labor, but they are producers, with increasing productive possibilities. In regard to stock owned, it may be stated that the total number of cattle in the possession of the natives is now 744,402, an increase of 91,626; they own an estimated number of 1,049,000 sheep and goats, 36,515 pigs and 8360 horses, donkeys and mules. It is estimated that 21,400 cattle were sold to Europeans during the year and a large quantity of hides were disposed of to traders.

European Methods Practiced

In regard to labor generally and the opportunity which it gives to the aborigines to earn a lucrative livelihood, it may be mentioned that the average number of natives employed at any time during the year was 95,102, an increase of 15,230. Of this number 37,890 were employed in the mining industry and 57,272 in other directions.

It is interesting to note that Rhodesia is so attractive to the natives of the adjacent territories that 37,968 voluntarily came to the country and registered. This is in spite of recent legislation whereby "foreigners" must pay a tax after 12 months' residence.

The native is being educated to a realization of the demand for his labor, and its economic importance, and so he only offers it in the market which offers the best return. The example of Europeans in demanding increased remuneration and sometimes striking successfully when their demands have not been met has had a certain effect and reaction on the natives.

The exceptional economic conditions prevailing have materially affected the natives and have constituted a heavy burden and they clearly have a grievance in regard to the disproportionate rise in commodities as compared with that in wages. The extent of the discrepancy and the real nature of the grievance will be appreciated when it is stated that while the average increase in the cost of 10 articles generally purchased by the aborigines has risen by 165 per cent, the average rise in wages is only from 13 per cent to 21 per cent.

The price of clothing and blankets especially have placed these articles beyond the means of many natives, and farm laborers, whose average wage is less than that of other classes, appear to have been particularly handicapped and they are wearing grain bags in lieu of better apparel.

Natives' Demand for Education

In regard to education it is pleasing to learn that the demand by natives is constantly increasing. Apart from the industrial school in the Chindamora Reserve, all native education has been in the hands of the various missionary groups. The number of schools is growing rapidly, but the lack of qualified native teachers is a serious drawback.

Heretofore the education placed at the disposal of the native has not been of the practical nature which would help him to realize his material aspirations, but the operations of the Native Development Department, which is charged with the investigation and development of natives' industries, is working on practical lines which it is hoped will have a far-reaching effect on the material welfare of the original owners of the country.

There can be no doubt that the administration of Rhodesia is dealing with the native question on broad-minded and humanitarian lines which will react to the benefit of both races.

EGYPT'S POLITICAL FUTURE APPARENT

Sooner or Later, It Is Believed, Country Will Settle Down and Face Problems as They Are

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — On the whole, Egypt took the suspense of waiting for definite news of the result of negotiations between the British and Egyptian Government in respect to Egypt's future status extremely well. For many days it has been currently reported that these negotiations have been broken off, a rumor which the supporters of Said Zaghlul Pasha have received with undisguised gratification. Their political arguments do not, however, explain how Zaghlul could have been more successful had he replaced Adly Yeghen Pasha, as it is said to be owing to the present Egyptian delegation's stand against any form of military occupation of Egypt and other points affecting, according to their view, Egypt's independence that the present impasse has been reached.

There is reason to believe that the actual situation is largely, if not entirely, artificially bolstered up by political considerations. Two years ago the Milner Commission came to Egypt and certainly had direct and indirect communication with Adly, Zaghlul and other men prominent in Egyptian politics. Over 18 months ago Adly and Zaghlul were both in London in constant touch with the Milner Commission, and after those lengthy discussions the main lines of the proposals, ultimately embodied in the Milner report, which was not published till February last, had been laid down and agreed to in substance with certain reservations, the importance of which has since been magnified out of all proportion.

Concessions Exceeded Expectation

These main lines, which had been submitted to the Egyptian public by four members of the original delegation in September, 1920, who paid the country a special visit for this purpose, had been generally well received. In fact the impression gained at that time was that the Egyptians never expected half as much independence as that outlined in the proposals. Zaghlul remained in Europe until April last, up to which time he must have been constantly in touch with those interested in solving the Egyptian question. Since then nothing has occurred to justify any remodeling in Egypt's favor of the proposals. On the contrary, the riots in Alexandria in May and the deep political split arising out of the Adly-Zaghlul controversy, among other happenings, tended to show that the country was not as advanced toward the stage of meriting self-government as the Milner Commission assumed.

Under such circumstances it is inconceivable that both Adly and Zaghlul, among others, were not fully aware of the maximum terms that England was prepared to offer. In fact there is every probability that both accepted the terms in effect more than 18 months ago. As men of experience outside Egypt's small orbit, they must have known how impossible it is for Egypt to realize any degree of independence without external support and that such support must be formed in close relations with the British Empire. Both, as orientals, were, however, intensely solicitous of public opinion, or rather, as it happened to be at that time, that pronounced by the Extremists, who had no difficulty in raising their voice above the confused and almost inarticulate murmur of the mass of illiterate fellaheen or the timorous suggestions of the moderates.

Statesmanship Sunk in Politics

Then it was that statesmanship seems to have been sunk in politics. Adly, apparently inclining to the Extremists, promised as his program on the formation of his ministry last spring the realization of Egypt's hopes of independence, and this silenced temporarily the clamor of the Nationalists. Zaghlul, who had with considerable astuteness managed to detach himself from any definitely public pronouncement either for or against the British proposals, took the line of the Extremists, on receiving an ovation on his return never equaled in the experience of any living Egyptian. Not that he hoped thereby to gain all the demands of the Nationalists for complete independence, but in this course he evidently saw an opportunity of creating through his personal influence an atmosphere so uncompromising that he would be able to go back on previous understandings with the British authorities and to reopen the bargaining which had really closed months ago. How much he hoped to gain by such a maneuver is difficult to premise, but subsequent incidents would show that personal aspirations for power have been a factor never very far out of sight.

It must be admitted, however, that Zaghlul is naturally much more a man of the old school than is Adly, and if he had his way Egypt would probably revert to the state of submission under an eastern autocracy to which she had been subjected for centuries. This does not affect, nevertheless, the fact that Zaghlul knows in which direction Egypt's best interests lie and how intimately her future must be bound up in that of modern civilization and especially in that of the British Commonwealth. Adly's policy has been framed on the conditions arising from Zaghlul's campaign. In order not to play into Zaghlul's hands he was forced to make demands which he knew the British Government could not accede to in their entirety, and probably Lord Curzon is fully aware of this.

That the negotiations should have been broken off owing, apparently, to Adly's stand on the terms of his "mandate" from Egypt will enable him to put the whole question to a duly elected National Assembly on a basis which should squash the Zaghlul campaign against him. Before this assembly he doubtless hopes to explain the situation in such a way as to obtain its approval of the British proposals, the main lines of which must be accepted by all who wish to be swayed by common sense and not sentiment or, worse still, personal intrigue. As Zaghlul is probably fully cognizant of Adly's plans there is the probability that he will endeavor to influence the electors in his favor by a personal appeal; and, in view of his popularity especially among the simpler people, Adly has undoubtedly a formidable opponent. There may in consequence be a certain amount of partisan agitation, but sooner or later the country will have to settle down to facing the problem as it really is, and when it has attained that frame of mind it will be seen how very advantageous the British proposals are.

GENERAL SMUTS ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal — General Smuts in opening, recently, the new buildings connected with the Transvaal University College and the Faculty of Agriculture, said that the work which had been done was largely due to Dr. Adamson.

"This is a difficult world; I know it from my own experience—and it's an ungrateful world. But I go further and say that it would be a dishonorable world that did not acknowledge the services which Dr. Adamson has given to lower and higher education in this country."

The Premier, referring to General Botha's interest in university training in agriculture, said: "General Botha was not a university man. There are very beautiful flowers which bloom far away from the gardens of the world, men whose characters and high ideas are not molded upon the books they have read, but whose ideas are based on the souls of the people. General Botha was one of those great souls."

General Smuts announced that a small sum of money had been placed at the disposal of General Botha, and the residue would amount to £3000 next year, and he proposed with that to found a Louis Botha Bursary in connection with the agricultural faculty. He wished General Botha's name to be associated with the institution, which largely owed its existence to General Botha. The Premier urged that agriculture in South Africa, if it were to compete in the markets of the world, must be scientifically based. He made an appeal to those who had made money in the country to spend it, not on building palaces for themselves, but on higher education.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DROPS

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — East bound freight business over the Boston & Albany Railroad the first week of this year was approximately 25 per cent less than during the corresponding period last year, it was said here yesterday, and a temporary lay-off of help in the freight department of the road has been necessary to meet the condition.

POSITION OF BRITISH MINING CRAFTSMEN

Though Their Grievances Have Been All but Lost in Greater Labor Disputes, They Are Slowly Gaining Recognition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—During the turmoil of the recent coal strike The Christian Science Monitor dealt with the position of the craftsmen, namely, the engineers, electricians, blacksmiths, boilermakers, joiners and others, arising out of the agreement between the mine owners and the miners. The grievances of these very essential but comparatively few skilled men were—and are still—lost amidst the noise and bustle that accompany the quarrels of the million-odd men engaged in the coal industry proper.

It will be remembered that much capital was made out of the miners' decision to call out the enginemen and the craftsmen (afterward reversed), it being asserted that these men were on the streets entirely against their own judgment and inclination, and that they displayed an eagerness to return to duty to keep the pumps and machinery working for the preservation and safety of the mines. Like the more sober and moderate among the miners themselves, the mechanics, no doubt, were ill at ease at the prospect of flooded mines, but the assumption intended was that these men were more or less satisfied with their conditions of employment, were prepared to accept the inevitable and return to work on the employers' terms.

Skilled Trades' Wage Adjustment

The truth was, and is, that the rates of pay of the skilled craftsmen has been subject matter of discontent from the first days of the settlement. It is only of late years that the skilled trades have fallen into the practice of having their wages adjusted with, and on the same percentage basis as, the miners. The custom and practice of the mine craftsmen has been to follow the "district rate" paid to their fellow craftsmen in the same area or locality. That is to say, the engineering "district rate" is the same whether a man is employed in an engineering firm making locomotives or guns, or on a mine or steelworks; when he transfers his skill from any one to the other he looks forward to the same weekly wage.

The terms of settlement of the midsummer coal strike are such that will set the engineers, boilermakers, and the other craftsmen to think furiously, for they now find themselves in the disquieting position of having to work for a wage which, in the case of the South Wales men, ranges from between 20s. to 30s. per week less than the "district rate," the rate laid down by the rules of their own craft organizations, below which their members dare not accept employment. Constitutionally, every craftsman round and about the South Wales mine field renders himself liable to expulsion from the unions.

Federation Being Enlarged

There is rather a pretty story round the present situation, which proves to be one of the industrialists' chickens come home to roost. For some time past the left wing of the Miners Federation has been engaged in a strenuous effort to compel every workman employed round and about a mine to resign from his own craft union and join the federation. The aim was to secure organization by industry, the enrollment of every worker, whether by hand or brain, under one banner, one union, which would negotiate with employers on behalf of the industry as a whole.

Similarly with the railwaymen, who claim the right to admit to membership any workmen of whatever craft or calling employed on the railways. How the craft unions have fought against encroachment has been stated in these pages, but the miners can congratulate themselves on having secured some measure of success in consequence of the willingness on the part of the craftsmen to allow their wages to be determined by the financial prosperity of the coal trade. Smitten with the success attending the efforts of the federation during 1914-20, the latter had little difficulty in obtaining consent to include the skilled mechanics in its negotiations, the results of which, if successful, would place them in a better position than that demanded by the district rate.

The same departure from trade practice was followed by the engineers and foundry workers in the West Wales steel trade, where a sliding scale was in operation, the wages of the steel workers fluctuating with the price of steel. With their wages governed by the district rates, and seeing the wages of those around them soaring upward with the rising markets, the engineers and foundry workers also demanded to be included in the sliding scale agreement. In a lesser degree, the latter, too, are suffering reductions greater than obtains among engineers generally.

The writer has a vivid recollection of a visit he paid to South Wales to straighten out a dispute arising out of this very difficulty, when, in answer to a question as to which course to follow, he advised the engineers to adhere to their time-honored custom of following the district rate. The advice, however, was not taken, the dispute being settled by the adoption of the sliding scale, to which the employers, by the way, raised no objection, but the slight advantage gained at the time has been more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages under which the engineers have labored since.

Agreement Might Be Modified

To revert to the mines craftsmen, the organizer of the Amalgamated Engineering Union for Wales reports that the union has endeavored to remedy matters and that a conference has been held with the employers, who, however, have gone no further than to say that they will give due consideration to the statements and facts adduced by the trade union representatives. After commenting generally upon the status of the engineers, he proceeds to suggest that the Miners' Federation should allow the Engineering Union again to negotiate on behalf of their members, and that the recent agreement reached by the miners and the craft unions might be modified with advantage to both.

The craft unions have never taken too kindly to the industrial unionist theories other than where they lead to amalgamation of all kindred trades. Disaster appears to follow after disaster upon the heels of left-wing policy. Political action is scorned; industrial effort, swift and decisive, is the road to the new Jerusalem. It is true that the comrades of the "Extreme Left" have been granted the privilege of seeing one or two of their minor propositions materialize, but the results have by no means increased the respect of the solid thinking trade unionists for the theories advanced.

DISPUTE OVER INDIAN LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—Land which was granted many years ago to the New England Company from the reserve area allotted to the Six Nations Indians is the subject of a dispute, now awaiting judgment of the Exchequer Court of Canada, where the case was heard recently. The British Crown is now suing to recover possession of the land in question in order that it may be divided up for the benefit of the Indians. Several decades ago the then Governor-General of Canada granted 200 acres to the New England Company, with the privilege of occupying the site so long as they maintained an industrial school for the Indians. The Six Nations claim they have never consented to this disposition of their land, and are now asking that it be recovered and turned over to them. It has grown very valuable in the meantime. The Crown is seeking to evict the company for the purpose of carrying out this plan.

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ACTION ON BIG LAND OFFER IS UNLIKELY

Australian Prime Minister Is Understood to Look Askance at the New Hebrides Plan as Put Forth by a French Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — While the offer of the French New Hebrides Company to sell 600,000 hectares of land in the group to the Commonwealth Government for £500,000 is still before the federal Parliament in the form of an official motion for the printing of the paper read by the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, no step has been taken to enable Parliament to discuss the offer. It is an open secret that Mr. Hughes' antagonism to the proposal will probably shelve the question for a time at least.

Since the Prime Minister read the French offer in the House of Representatives and declared himself opposed to the bargain, cable messages indicated either that the offer had been made by the French company without the sanction of the French Government or that in view of the cool reception in the Commonwealth or for other reasons the diplomatists at Paris had decided to step out from under the company.

Conflicting Reasons

Australia's chief reason for taking the offer seriously has been the suggestion that Japanese or American interests would secure the territory if the Commonwealth refused to pay. On the other hand the very doubtful rights of the company to some of the land proposed to be sold, and the fact that the detested Condominium, or Anglo-French dual system of governing the New Hebrides, would not be affected by the transfer of ownership of the company's land, constituted somewhat formidable objections to paying over half a million sterling.

Some students of the Pacific regret that the Prime Minister did not submit the offer to Parliament until some time after it had been made, and that he ignored the desires of the French company for a definite reply. They also point out that he has not given the House of Representatives opportunity to discuss the whole matter thoroughly, as he promised. The New Hebrides lie within two or three days' steam of Australia, and the sacrifice of £500,000 would be a trifle as against the immediate menace of a dominant Japanese influence in the group, backed by the territory rights acquired from the French company.

An excellent illustration of this point of view was the address made before the Presbyterian Assembly Commission in this city by the Rev. M. Frater, who has been a missionary in the New Hebrides for 21 years. He threw grave doubts on the true value of the title held by the French company in much of the land offered for sale, and showed that even if the titles were excellent the company had greatly lessened the value of the land by parting earlier with the best and most accessible areas to Frenchmen who had established plantations on land in and around the principal harbors and boat passages. Yet when the logical deduction from his analysis seemed to be the uncompromising rejection of the offer to the Commonwealth, Mr. Frater found the political situation such that he declared that the offer should be seriously viewed.

A Prospective Menace

Referring to the Prime Minister's statement that there was a possibility of American or Japanese interests purchasing, Mr. Frater pointed out that in that case the motive must be political, and Australia could not afford to have a foreign power in possession of the New Hebrides, which were really the outer defenses of the Commonwealth. Port Havannah in the islands was a land-locked harbor, seven miles long, and able to accommodate a big fleet which would be able to use it as a base and dominate the east coast of Australia.

The critic declared that if Australia had adopted a friendly attitude toward the islands in the past and had encouraged trade with them she would have been in such a commercial position that she would have been their natural owner and protector. Yet the true position was that today France had two-thirds of the trade, and two-thirds of the population were French; French prestige was steadily increasing and British diminishing. Australia's alternative to this position was to purchase the land offered and acquire a dominant interest in the group. He estimated that after due allowance had been made for just claims by the natives and by white settlers against portion of the land under offer, there would remain considerably over 1,000,000 acres of land. But mere purchase without a change of attitude on Australia's part toward the islands would be throwing the money away.

As loyal Australians and in the interests of the natives, they desired the cession of the islands to the Commonwealth, said Mr. Frater. Under the Condominium grave abuses existed, including the sale of intoxicating liquor to the natives and the unrestricted recruiting of native laborers which was depopulating the islands. The Condominium Government looked on, unmoved, at these abuses.

After discussion of the subject the Presbyterian Assembly Commission carried a motion which read in part as follows:

Presbyterian Pleas

"That the Commission of Assembly expresses profound disappointment at the failure of the Prime Minister to secure the abolition of the Condominium in the New Hebrides, and urges the Commonwealth Government to persist in its efforts to bring about an amicable arrangement with France, whereby these islands shall pass under British control. Meanwhile the commission would press upon the government the necessity of providing for more adequate maritime services between Australia and the islands, and also urges that an early opportunity be given to Parliament to discuss the offer made by the French New Hebrides Company to the Commonwealth Government to dispose of its lands and rights in the New Hebrides."

On the day following the action of the commission, the Prime Minister commented on a French journalist's statement that the recent imperial conference in London had decided to approach the French Government on the subject of the annexation of the islands by Australia, this decision following the plea made to that effect by Mr. Hughes, as representative of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Minister denied the accuracy of the report. He explained that the matter was not brought up at the imperial conference and had not even been mentioned therein. He had discussed the New Hebrides question with the Colonial Secretary, but the discussion had had no relation whatever to the acquisition of land, and he had merely confined himself to placing before the British Minister the complaints made by various interests in Australia regarding the working of the Condominium. Even if annexation were possible, he (Mr. Hughes) would be opposed to it. As he had already stated in Parliament, the French authorities had informed him that the new convention would shortly be in force, and it was hoped that the grievances complained of would then be removed.

A Glance at the Past

As a matter of historical interest as well as of direct importance because of the question of the legitimacy of French ownership in land proposed to be sold to the Commonwealth, the statements made by Mr. Frater, as a result of 21 years' experience, deserve notice.

In the early days of the New Hebrides, said the missionary, the buyers of land from the natives were mostly British traders, whalers, and sailors from recruiting ships. The title deeds were roughly drawn up and signed. The purchaser would point to two palm trees, for example, on the beach and indicate that he was buying the land between, but as a matter of fact the title deed might be made out for anything up to 1000 acres. The French company came on the scene later and bought up these documents, often for small sums. The extreme limit of the money paid by the French company for all its land holdings was about £30,000. Portion of this land has been sold to French settlers and portion had been made a gift, by arrangement with the French Government, to new French settlers. In some cases the easily accessible land by the harbors, and so forth, had all been sold. The territories offered by the company for £500,000 was the territory which cost it about £30,000, less of course the land bought or given away to French plantation owners and others.

As might be understood, the French claims to certain land were vigorously contested by British and native interests. Land bought 30 years ago by British interests was now demanded by the French under the old title deeds mentioned. The Presbyterian mission owned several hundred acres of land in Havannah harbor, holding it in trust for the natives. A considerable portion of this land, if not all of it, was included in the territory offered to Australia by the French.

French Foresight

The validity of titles acquired in the way described would have been challenged with success in some instances if the French, despite Australian opposition, had not been able to insert in the articles of the convention which brought the Condominium into existence a provision that forbade the Condominium Court from inquiring into the validity of title deeds dated prior to 1896, or 10 years before the Condominium. This provision was intended, says Mr. Frater, to establish the early title deeds acquired by the French company.

In one case affected by this stipulation 350 natives were living on 1000 acres, including the entire land of three native villages. This was claimed by the French under an old title deed, although the natives had believed they were selling six acres on the sea beach. Legal opinion was obtained but held out no hope of upsetting the French claim, as the Condominium Court could not interfere.

FEDERATION ACCEPTS UNTERMYER PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State Federation of Labor, like the Building Trades Council of New York, has unanimously accepted 19 proposals for changes in the constitutions, by-laws and code of practice of the unions, made by Samuel Untermyer on behalf of the Lockwood Committee on housing.

At a meeting held in Albany, the proposals were accepted by the executive committee of the federation, and notice sent to the headquarters of every union affiliated, by telegraph, as well as to Mr. Untermyer. In addition, an official copy of the resolution will be delivered to Mr. Untermyer by a committee composed of President James P. Holland of the federation, Thomas J. Curtis of the Rock Drillers Union, and William F. Kehoe, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council. All building trades unions were also requested to make the needed changes at once.

STATUS OF "FARM HANDS" IS DEFINED

International Labor Conference at Geneva Sees Great Similarity Between Agricultural and Industrial Laborers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland — During the second week of the Third International Labor Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations, most of the time was taken up by the meetings of the commissions, but there were also three plenary sittings devoted to problems of agricultural labor. Technical instruction was first to be dealt with.

While the workwomen's congress which had preceded the present conference went into the details of the measures to be taken for the progress and welfare of the farm laborers in this respect, this conference restricted itself to adopting the "recommendation" drafted by the Labor Bureau and approved by the preparatory commission. Its gist is that every member-state of the Bureau (viz., the members of the League of Nations and Germany) endeavors to develop vocational and agricultural education and, in doing so, to make such education available to wage-earners on the same "conditions as to other persons engaged in agriculture." Each state is invited to report periodically to the bureau on the measures taken and the expenses incurred thereby. The delegates of the French Government and employers refrained from taking part in the discussion and division, and no other delegate objected to this "recommendation."

The Serbian Government representative moved an amendment to the effect that in the instruction of agricultural laborers especial regard should be had to "the development of the whole individuality or personality"; but the chairman, Lord Burnham, did not admit the amendment, as it was outside the pale of the subject dealt with—technical instruction. The Indian Labor delegate desired that in regions embracing large masses of analphabets instruction be begun with the fundamentals; this desideratum was left to the next conference to handle.

Farm Hands' Rights Affirmed

The question of the right of coalition led to a prolonged debate which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the Labor Bureau's draft convention granting farm hands the same rights as possessed by industrial workers. The Spanish Labor delegate's motion, to the effect that any suspension of the right of association be expressly forbidden in the convention, was rejected by the conference owing to the opposition of the Spanish Government representative, who emphasized the "impossibility" of government to renounce their right to suspend the right of association "in certain circumstances, in the interests of public order."

On the other hand, the plenary meeting rejected also an amendment establishing the right of farm laborers to refuse to join an organization. This amendment had been moved by the Belgian employers' delegate and incorporated in the bureau's draft convention, but some of the Labor representatives felt it might give rise to governmental meddling with the Labor organizations; still, it was not eliminated before many speakers had expressly stated that anybody may remain outside any coalition even if the convention did not expressly mention the matter.

There arose quite unexpectedly a serious debate over the measures to be taken against agricultural unemployment and its consequences. Certain editorial alterations apart, the conference unanimously passed the measures recommended by the commission; increase of the surface under cultivation; improvement of methods; colonization; systematic creation of cooperative societies for the purchase and cultivation of land; facilitation of the migration of unemployed hands to places where emergency work is going on, and so forth. An amendment, obliging land-owners to put under cultivation every bit of their arable soil, was rejected.

Agricultural Unemployed

The question was raised whether, beside the new special measures of the draft "recommendation," the more general decisions of the Washington Conference ought to be adopted in favor of the agricultural unemployed, i.e., insurance and labor exchanges. One of the Dutch delegates, Monseigneur Nolens, thought this to be a matter of course, and moved an amendment along these lines. (A similar amendment had been submitted to the preparatory commission by the Labor delegates, but was withdrawn as being "superfluous"). An English delegate strongly opposed the extension of the Washington measures to agricultural unemployment, but the support of the Labor delegations brought about the adoption of the Dutch amendment by 42 votes against 29.

The last subject dealt with in the second week was social insurance. The conference expressed the desirability of applying to the farm hands the institutions created for the protection of industrial workers against the pecuniary effects of invalidity, and so forth. In accordance with the business order, the conventions and recommendations carried were submitted to the drafting committee, which was to fix their definite wording. Finally the conference was to decide on them definitely, when a two-thirds majority would be required for adoption.

HOW COOPERATORS' BANK IS GOVERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England—"While the cooperative movement was, in its practical aspects, essentially a consumers' movement, it included in its activities the moral and intellectual advancement of its members." So did Thomas Goodwin, manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank, commence his lecture on "The Cooperative Movement: With Special Reference to its Banking and Financial Arrangements," which he delivered to the members of the Liverpool and District Bankers Institute.

After briefly outlining the history and developments of the present cooperative movement Mr. Goodwin said that the Cooperative Wholesale Society bank was not a separate institution, and that it had no separate share capital. It was a department of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, whose share capital and reserves were held in common for all the departments. The question as to whether the banking business of the movement should be conducted by a separate institution independent of the Cooperative Wholesale Society had been discussed from time to time, but the view had prevailed that it should continue on its present basis. Whatever may be said in favor of a change from a theoretical standpoint, Mr. Goodwin was of the opinion, looking at the matter from the practical side, that it would be a mistake to have a separate bank. "Whoever controls finance," he said, "will control policy."

The present bank commenced operations in October, 1872, after various attempts to form a separate bank had been unsuccessful, went on Mr. Goodwin. The motive for commencing the banking business was not dictated by any spirit of hostility to the then existing banks, but because the cooperators of those days claimed it as a right and a duty to carry on such business in connection with their own movement. The progress of the banking department had fully justified its establishment. At the present time it works over 13,000 current accounts, besides nearly 25,000 deposit accounts, the latter mainly belonging to individual cooperators, who have subscribed the maximum share capital of £200 allowed in their own local societies. The total amount of current and deposit accounts in the Cooperative Wholesale Society bank is £14,000,000 which is in addition to the trading departments' own funds of £17,500,000. The deposits and withdrawals together amounted to £600,000,000, a small amount when compared with big banks, but a clear indication of good progress.

Mr. Goodwin then went on to explain that the Cooperative Wholesale Society bank excluded all commercial businesses carried on for purposes of profit, and continued its operations to organizations of a mutual or non-profit-making character, such as cooperative societies, trade unions, churches and other similar bodies. It being obviously impracticable to establish a branch bank convenient for every store (5000 including branches) the Cooperative Wholesale Society bank works with the joint stock banks who act as agents for the receipts of deposits, etc., on mutually arranged terms. The total deposits received by the different banks in this way amounted last year to over £250,000,000.

The profits of the bank department, after making due provision for reserves and depreciation of investments, concluded Mr. Goodwin, go to the credit of the customers in proportion to their balances, that is, the rate of interest on credit balances is increased, and the rate of interest on overdrafts and advances is reduced.

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BRITISH VIEWS ON IRISH AGREEMENT

Idea of a Military Solution Opposed in the House of Commons, All Efforts Being Bent Toward Peacemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—With the shortest King's speech in history, accompanied by all the ancient pageantry and ceremony, and dealing solely with the Irish agreement, a parliamentary session of unusual interest and importance opened at Westminster.

Sir Samuel Hoare (Coalition Unionist) moved the presentation of the address, thanking His Majesty for his gracious speech addressed to both houses of Parliament and informing him that they were ready to conform and ratify the agreement in order that it might be established forever by the mutual consent of the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, and offering humble congratulations on the near accomplishment of the work of reconciliation to which His Majesty had so largely contributed.

The tragedy of Ireland, said Sir Samuel, was one in which there was right on both sides. A military solution might have been successfully attempted, but what then? A military victory could not settle a quarrel whose roots had sunk so deep. It seemed almost impossible to wrench up the plant by the roots, but the Prime Minister and his colleagues had made the attempt and the House assembled to ratify their action. Peace was being made not because the British people had to make peace, but because they wished to make peace.

Appeal to Better Nature

G. N. Barnes, in seconding the motion, said the King had appealed to the better nature of both sides. That appeal had taken them a longer way on the road to peace and reconciliation than any of the great schemes of statesmen, for the simple reason that it touched the heart. He expressed the hope that they were on the eve of a settlement of what had ceased to be a mere Irish question, but had become a world-wide problem. There were many Irelands. None could no longer deny the right of the Irish to live in their own country in their own way, and under their own form of government. That was the fundamental which lay at the bottom of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Let them see to it that in future Ireland and Britain marched forward together, separate as regards internal government, but one in spirit and indivisible, as parts of a great free family of nations.

Mr. Clynes (Labor) reaffirmed the Labor Party's approval of the agreement, the articles of which he regarded as a victory for enduring national spirit, and a manifestation of the futility of any attempt to govern the peoples against their will. Only when the peoples of Northern and Southern Ireland came together did he believe that they would realize how much they had in common and how little fundamental cause for disagreement. Representatives of Northern Ireland had an opportunity to make a priceless contribution to the creation of a reconciled Ireland which will be a lasting friend to Britain and a welcome force for the future progress of mankind. He believed that approval of this agreement would immediately produce a feeling the like of which had never been imagined by the people of this country or of Ireland.

Wide Publicity for Treaty

Sir Donald Maclean (Liberal) on behalf of the Independent Liberal Party expressed approval both of the action of the government and with the references already made to the King. He appealed to members who would take part in the debate, not to say anything that would give the friends of peace in Ireland cause to say that they had not had a fair and open field.

The Prime Minister, who was received with prolonged cheering, said the articles of the agreement had received a wider publicity than any treaty that had ever been entered into, except the Treaty of Versailles. No agreement ever arrived at between peoples had received so enthusiastic and universal a welcome. The whole of the dominions had received them not merely with satisfaction but delight.

Answering his own question: "What is dominion status?" Mr. Lloyd George recognized the difficulty and danger of rigid definitions. It had never been defined by act of Parliament in this country, and yet it works perfectly. Whatever measure of freedom dominion status gives to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, would be extended to Ireland, and the best guarantee Ireland could have was the fact that whenever an attempt was made to encroach upon her rights, every other dominion would feel that its position was in jeopardy.

In reference to external affairs Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the position of the dominions had been completely revolutionized in the course of the last four years. The dominions had been given equal rights with Great Britain in the control of the foreign policy of the Empire. That was a new factor. Sharing the rights of Empire, Ireland would share the responsibility, and joint control restrains rashness and induces broader and calmer views in foreign policy.

Military Cooperation Welcomed

After referring to some of the difficulties the conference had to deal with, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been complete acceptance of allegiance to the Crown, membership of the Empire, and common citizenship. It was desirable in the interests of the Empire, in the interests of the world, and in the interests of Ireland herself that there should be limitations of armaments, and the training of armed men. The limit imposed would not allow of more than 40,000 armed men for the whole of Ireland. In regard to the navy, it was felt that the defense of these islands by the sea ought to be left to the British Navy. It would be better for Britain and better for Ireland. That did not mean that Ireland will not share in the defense of these islands—her cooperation would be welcomed.

The decision on tariffs embodied in the agreement had only reluctantly been assented to, but Ireland was more dependent on Britain than Britain on Ireland, and if there was any danger the remedy was in British hands. The refusal of Ulster to enter a conference in which an all-Ireland parliament was to be discussed had raised artificial barriers, and it had been impossible to agree to withdraw that discussion without breaking up the conference. "Though I am against the coercion of Ulster," added the Prime Minister, "I do not believe in Ulster coercing others."

Captain Craig (Coalition Unionist), who voiced the Ulster point of view, asserted that Ulster had been subjected to the worst form of coercion for the past two or three months, and that if in a very few years Southern Ireland threw off the trammels which bound her to this country, England would not raise a finger to prevent her. Several other members spoke against the agreement and the debate was adjourned.

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INDUSTRIAL LAND FOR SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—An agreement has just been reached whereby the city of San Diego is to acquire an industrial land tract of 960 acres. The completion of the deal has been announced by the committee on industrial lands of the Chamber of Commerce. Therefore, the establishment of a factory district on the bay front, which will be served by two railroads and the street car system and provided with ample water power, gas and electricity, is assured.

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A woman will enjoy the refreshment of a wardrobe of New Frocks and they will be just as delightful for wear at home as at the Southern Resorts. The new models are fashioned of kasha cloth, tweed, spongeen, Poiret twill, basket weave jersey, imported Vel-Ette, imported crepe, Roshanara, Rodier serge, Elizabeth crepe, crepe romain, taffeta, Canton, Georgette, crepe de chine and cashmere. New shades in the light and dark colors are featured—for instance carmel, orange, white and fawn combination, jade and white combination and navy and gray.

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MALABAR REBELS IN MOVEMENT TO YIELD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—From Malabar nothing but small actions have been reported, but a conference presided over by Maj.-Gen. Burnett Stuart has taken place. Wellington and Madras district arranged for more adequate patroling along the Calicut Wynaad road. Meanwhile the best news received for some time is to the effect that three large parties of rebels totalling in all 900 men have signified their desire for submission. Others are making overtures, these bands all being in the locality of Malappuram. Yakup Hassan, a prominent Caliphate agitator, who in the early part of the year was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but released before completing his term on making a decidedly undignified apology, has just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

In the early stages of the outbreak he adopted the typical attitude of the non-cooperators in affecting to deplore the violence, in offering to visit the rebels and procure their submission and in denouncing the needless provocation of the police and the military. The Governor flatly declined to give him permission to enter the disturbed area. Later at a local Congress meeting he seems to have given vent to his real sentiments and was arrested for inciting to class hatred.

LICENSING BROKERS URGED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Licensing all brokers in securities, to prevent the operation of "bucket shops," is the drastic remedy to be proposed to the Legislature, according to Richard D. Wyckoff, editor of the Magazine of Wall Street.

Mr. Wyckoff says that a committee should be formed under the auspices of some of the leading members of the New York Stock Exchange to combine with prominent bankers to place on the statute books a law providing for licensing of every person, firm or corporation acting as broker or dealing in, or lending money on, securities. He also proposes the inspection of the books of the licensees at irregular intervals, as is done in the case of banks, by means of a staff of specially qualified auditors, and providing for jail sentences for conviction of unsound and illegitimate business methods.

LUMBER FIGURES GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington — Six and a half million feet of lumber per month, on the average, was shipped from here by water, making a total of 78,000,000 feet for 1921. Of the total amount California bought 36,649,000 feet; Hawaii, 13,010,000; Japan, 11,733,000; the Atlantic coast, 6961; the west coast of South America, 5,950,000.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MARKET AND IRISH PEACE

Discussion of Effect of Negotiations Between the Imperial Government and Sinn Fein on Representative Securities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In the pre-war speculative days, a favorable political event was as often as not the signal for a set-back in representative securities. The explanation invariably was that the event had been discounted, and that the closing of bull positions—and the opening of bear commitments on the assumption that the favorable influence would be ephemeral—had negatived the natural inclination toward improvement. There was no technical market obstacle to a rise in British Government stocks when the Washington proposals for navy reduction was disclosed, and equally none when the fortunate issue of the prolonged negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Sinn Fein delegates was announced.

A financial correspondent, though, like Shakespeare's Jew, he may have the same "organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions," and be "warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" as other folk, has no right to intrude personal political feelings, but one may be forgiven for regretting that the City feeling was less that of elation over the restoration of friendliness between two sections of the British people than of relief that a rather "boring" question had been settled!

From the purely financial point of view the most important element in the Irish settlement is the ending of the undesirable necessity of maintaining an army in Ireland. The normal British establishment of land forces is conditioned by the need for maintaining at home sufficient troops to provide for reliefs for India and other dependencies that have to be garrisoned. Normally a rather excessive proportion of home troops has been stationed in Ireland, no doubt to the benefit of the Exchequer, as Ireland is a food-producing element in the British Isles.

Financial Relations

Nobody who has sought earnestly, and with the sole object of arriving at a fair conclusion, to disentangle the financial relations of the three kingdoms, and particularly those of the western isle with Great Britain, can fail to sympathize with the "one or more independent persons, being citizens of the British Empire" who, under the agreement, will arbitrate as to the "fair and equitable" share of Ireland in the British public debt and war pension liability, "having regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim."

It has to be remembered that all previous calculations and estimates of this kind have been made either on a cold, official, statistical basis, or alternatively by unofficial persons not free from political bias. Try as one might, it seemed impossible to marry the purely statistical with the politically-biased results; but now there is a clear and untainted political atmosphere, and the problem may be found soluble. The English attitude toward Ireland is much and favorably affected by the wise decision of the Irish delegates to recognize that as Ireland has benefited by the espousal of causes which mainly created the British national debt, she should not evade a "fair and equitable" share in its burden.

One of the establishments whose activities are likely to be curtailed by reduction of naval strengths is that of William Beardmore & Co. of the Parkhead Forge, Glasgow. The company has just succeeded in approaching sufficiently near a settlement with the government for its war works to issue accounts covering five calendar years from 1916 to 1920 inclusive. The profits for that period look large, amounting to £2,411,000, but the capital funds involved are also large, share capital being just short of £2,500,000, and loans of various kinds just under £3,250,000.

The ordinary shareholders have received 6 per cent for each of the first three of the years covered, when the company was working day and night to make munitions, but are to get nothing for the last two of them. As much as £1,000,000 is put to general reserve, and an undivided balance of £712,000 is carried forward. The directors' report makes no reference to special reasons for such large prudential reservations, and it is left to conjecture that the cancellation of orders for four new warships, of which the Beardmore firm had a considerable part, has compelled the company to conserve its resources.

From War to Peace Work

Like the other big armament manufacturers in Great Britain, Beardmore's turned as quickly as possible after the Armistice to peace work, making locomotives, oil engines, taxicabs, and the like, besides smaller articles. The collapse of home and export markets alike has made these adventures disappointing in many instances, and doubtless Beardmore's is feeling the pinch like most of the British manufacturers.

The dismal flow of industrial companies' reports showing heavy realized losses grows rather than lessens in volume. Some cases represent unadulterated misfortune due to the sudden descent in prices of raw materials, but a good number are the Dead Sea fruits of the premature burst of optimism which followed the Armistice and produced an ample crop of too liberally capitalized promotions. Ordinarily some years might have elapsed before the fall of over-capitalization was demonstrated, but the precipitate tumble in values of stocks taken over at top valuations revealed the weakness in a flash.

A peculiarly hard case is one of an old-established company which, during the boom, raised new capital to exploit an invention for using the elasticity of water instead of pneumatic power in propelling and boring tools. The slump in the company's older lines of business tied up the new capital, endeavors to replenish resources found investors unresponsive, and the company finds itself face to face with heavy trading losses just at the moment when its new invention was beginning to find purchasers.

It proposes to meet the losses by writing off capital, and there is a good deal of curiosity about the form the reduction scheme will take, as there are some troublesome questions of participation in surplus profits by holders of seven-year notes and of preference shares which will need careful adjustment. Giving rights of participation in surplus profits to senior securities is a comparatively new feature in British practice, but it grew to large proportions in the last year or two, when investors needed a deal of coaxing to venture their capital. It worked all right as a means of securing subscriptions, and works when things go well, but when capital reduction is in question, the problem resembles "unscrambling an omelette."

DIVIDENDS

Mullins Body Corporation, quarterly of $2 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 16.

Anglo-American Telephone, 1½% on consolidated ordinary and deferred shares. From this dividend a tax and bonus of 2-3 of 1% is deducted on undivided shares, while 2-3 of 1% on deferred shares are tax free.

Fisher Body Corporation, quarterly of $2.50 on common and $1.75 on preferred, both payable February 1 to stock of January 21.

Hupp Motor Car, quarterly of 2½% on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 16.

Shell Transport & Trading, 83½ cents on American shares, payable January 21 to stock of January 13.

Edison Electric Illuminating, of Boston, quarterly of 3%, payable February 3 to stock of January 16.

LOANS FOR FARMS AND BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Loans on bonds and mortgages were authorized to the amount of nearly $6,000,000 last Friday by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Of this amount, more than $2,500,000 were farm loans scattered in 20 western and southern states, about $2,500,000 were housing loans for the construction of 235 dwellings and 29 apartment houses to accommodate altogether 735 families.

Of the dwelling houses, 210 were single family houses in places outside of New York City, and 255 were dwellings within the city. Nine apartment houses for a total of $1,310,000 to accommodate 365 families were in New York City and 20 apartment houses for about $400,000 to accommodate 132 families were in other cities. Loans were made on six business buildings amounting to about $500,000. The out-of-town building loans were widely scattered in and around Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles and in places in Georgia, Virginia, and Florida.

IRREGULAR TREND IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Securities on the stock exchange moved irregularly yesterday. Ratification by the Dail Eireann by a vote of 64 to 57 of Ireland's treaty with Great Britain brought about a firmer tone in the gilt-edged list. Kaffirs were heavy, owing to the declaration of a strike at the gold and coal mines at the Rand. Moderate support was given to industrials. Hudson's Bay was 5%.

Oil shares were steady, with fair buying in evidence. Royal Dutch was 36. Shell Transport Trading 4% and Mexican Eagle 3½. The rubber department was colorless and dull. Home rails were cheerful but changes were narrow.

Consols for money 49⅛, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9⅝, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35⅛d. per ounce, money 2¼ per cent, discount rates—short bills 3¼ per cent, three months bills 3⅝ per cent.

ALASKA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION DROPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alaska's mineral production during 1921, according to preliminary estimates made public by the Geological Survey, was valued at $16,109,000, compared with $23,303,757 during the previous year.

The decrease shown is accounted for by a loss of about $6,000,000 in the value of copper mined, $573,000 loss in silver, $100,000 in lead, $155,000 in platinum, and $120,000 in petroleum. An increase of about $135,000 was shown in the production of coal. The decrease in both copper production and development was ascribed to the low price of the metal.

CHICAGO RESERVE BANK

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Federal Reserve Bank's annual report for 1921 shows net earnings of $14,505,116 dividends paid $853,774, franchise tax $11,576,008, surplus for the year $2,075,323 and total resources $763,594,019, against $951,041,436 a year ago.

ITALIAN BANKING STATUS IMPROVES

Calm Prevails Despite the Unsettlement Caused by Failure of Bank—Government Finances Reported in Better Position

NEW YORK, New York—Local bankers are in receipt of cable advices from Rome, stating the situation there, caused by the affairs of the Banca di Sconto, is much improved. The government will support the bank and industrial interests so as to minimize the danger of unemployment likely to arise, should the steel and shipbuilding enterprises of the Ilva Ansaldo be compelled to close down. The closing down of these companies would affect some 17,000 people and would be considered more grievous than difficulties of the Banca di Sconto.

Other Italian banks are in no way involved in the situation arising out of di Sconto difficulties, although many enterprises which were supported by the di Sconto are involved, or, rather, their weakness involved the bank. It is pointed out that the granting of special moratorium to the bank, and the enterprises dependent upon it for credit facilities, together with extension of settlement days of the exchanges where needed, will probably be all that is necessary to right the situation.

A royal decree has been issued outlining the organization of receivers which will undertake to conduct the affairs of the closed Banca Italiana di Sconto. Securities of the bank, which changed hands prior to the financial troubles last week amounting to 70,000,000 lire, must be settled for before liquidation of the bank takes place and this will cause some difficulty in the issuing of the monthly clearings statement of Italian exchanges.

Premier Bonomi's announcement that the Italian banking situation shows encouraging improvement is out by Finance Minister de Nava's recent statement on prospects for the Italian Government's finances.

For the fiscal year 1922-23 expenditure is calculated at 18,525,000,000 lire and revenue at 15,763,000,000, leaving an estimated deficit of less than 3,000,000,000, against estimated deficit of 10,370,000,000 for the present year. Due largely to the discontinuance of the bread subsidy and a rise of 1,750,000,000 lire in revenue, the indicated deficit for this fiscal year will be only about 5,000,000,000.

It would seem safe to estimate that the deficit will be wiped out next year, as there appears to be no reason why revenue should amount to only 15,763,000,000 lire, having in the past year risen to 18,071,000,000, while in the present one it will probably touch 19,000,000,000. The Finance Minister presumably supposes expenditure also may rise and absorb any surplus of effective revenue over estimates. But the decline in the deficit from 11 to 5 and to less than three billion lire in three successive years shows gratifying improvement.

The external debt, non-existent before the war, increases slowly as unpaid interest accumulates with the capital. At the current rate of exchange, the figure should probably be about 90,000,000,000 lire, equaling the internal debt.

Paper money issued directly by the state or indirectly by issue banks for the accounts of the state is less by 2,100,000,000 lire, having fallen from 12.7 to 10.6 billion. The significance of this is somewhat obscured by the increase of so-called issues for account of commerce, which rose from 8,230,000,000 September 30, 1920, to 9,775,000,000 September 30, 1921. Deducting this rise of notes in circulation for the account of commerce from the decrease of 2,100,000,000 in circulation for the state account makes the net decrease 600,000,000.

Outstanding exchequer bills have risen during the year from 10.7 to 23 billion. As the longest-dated are one-year bills and a large amount is maturing from day to day, the state is liable at short notice to convert them into cash, with the risk of a rise in note circulation.

Revenue is coming on well, however, a great effort is to be made toward curtailing expenditure, and the Finance Minister has obvious reason to feel encouraged.

CRUDE OIL DOWN AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Another reduction of 25 cents a barrel to $3.25 was announced Monday by the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency in the price for Pennsylvania crude oil. This is the second cut since last Tuesday, when prices for this grade of crude oil were marked down 50 cents a barrel. Prices for the other grades also were cut 25 cents a barrel, Corning to $1.90, Cabell to $2.10, Somerset light to $2.15. The price for Ragland was marked down 15 cents a barrel to $1.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Absence of any aggressive buying tended to weaken the wheat market yesterday, and prices closed slightly lower, with May at 1.11¾ and July at 1.01⅛. Corn was off fractionally, with May delivery at 53½ and July at 55. Provisions were dull but firm. January rye 80, May rye 84⅞b, July rye 78a, May barley 57½b, January pork 15.25b, May pork 15.60b, January lard 8.87, March lard 9.02a, May lard 9.20b, January ribs 8.00, May ribs 8.10a.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. January 18.53, March 18.32, May 17.89, July 17.37, October 16.58. Spot cotton steady; middling 18.85.

LOWER LEVELS IN NEW YORK MARKET

Reaction Set in Yesterday After the Opening Had Seen a Continuance of Strength

NEW YORK, New York—After the opening of yesterday's stock market session had shown signs of continuing the strength of the latter part of last week, a reactionary tendency set in and prices generally moved lower, despite a 3 per cent call money rate and a sharp rally in foreign exchange. Another cut in Pennsylvania oil prices provoked further liquidation throughout that group. Representative industrials also were lower. Common stocks of the Erie Railroad sold at 7, the lowest in the history of the company. Chicago & Northwestern also continued its downward course, selling at 59, the lowest quotation in more than 20 years. Reading preferred shares were strong, however, along with shippings and equipments. Bonds were generally firm. Call money ruled at 4 per cent. Sales totaled 558,300 shares.

There was a somewhat easier tone at the close: American Locomotive 103¾, off 1¼; American Sugar 57⅝, off 1¼; Crucible Steel 63¾, off 1; Erie 7½, off 2⅛; Erie first preferred 11½, off 2½; Erie second preferred 7½, off 2¼; Houston Oil 71, off 1; Marine preferred 67¾, up 2½; International Paper 49, off 1½; Mexican Petroleum 109¼, off 1¼.

While the opening week of 1922 was one of reactionary prices on the stock exchange, the hopeful attitude of bankers and investors was little impaired. There appears to be no outstanding factor in the weakness but several developments may be construed as adversely affecting the situation temporarily, among them being the banking situation in Chicago, which is now much improved, further reductions in crude oil quotations and the passing of the General Motors dividend. On the other hand easier money conditions during the latter part of the week were of great benefit to the constructive side of the market. The federal reserve system, it is pointed out, is in a much stronger position than a year ago, while easier money conditions are expected to prevail for some time to come. Bonds and high-grade investments in the stock market now appear to be responding to these fundamentally good conditions, although it is felt that security prices have not yet advanced to a level compatible with these improved conditions.

Average prices, although registering declines for the week, were, on the whole, not very much lower, as the recovery on Friday and Saturday served to cancel a considerable part of the previous losses. The average price of 20 industrial stocks was 79.12 on Saturday, compared with 81.10 a week before, while railroads dropped from 74.27 to 73.85, and coppers from 31.49 to 30.55.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending January 7, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

		High	Low	Last
13,000	Allied Chem	57⅝	55½	56½
7,000	Allis Chalm	39½	37¾	38¾
3,600	Am Ag Chem	31½	29¾	31⅝
7,300	Am Beet Sugar	36¼	31¾	34¼
2,000	Am Bosch Mag	36½	33½	35¼
8,400	Am Can	34½	32½	33
3,500	Am H & L pfd	60	58	58½
15,800	Am Int Corp	41½	38¼	39¼
19,800	Am Loco	108½	102	105¼
12,200	Am Smelt	45¼	43⅝	44
72,400	Am Sugar	60½	54¼	58⅞
16,900	Am Tel & Tel	115½	114½	115½
16,100	Am Woolen	81⅞	78½	79
26,600	Anaconda†	50⅛	47⅞	49
15,100	Atl Gulf	31⅛	29⅜	30⅞
85,300	Baldwin	98⅛	93½	95
5,900	Balt & Ohio	34⅞	34	34½
15,600	Beth Steel B	57⅞	55½	56
10,400	Burns Bros	118¾	115	115
13,900	Cal Pet	47½	44	45
6,200	Central Lea	31¼	29¾	30½
25,300	Chandler	50⅜	47⅞	50
3,800	Ches & Ohio	55½	54	54
16,900	C M & St P pfd	32⅝	30⅛	30⅜
13,400	Chi N W	63⅛	60	60⅞
16,100	Col Graph	2⅞	2½	2½
33,800	Corn Products	95	*91¼	*93⅛
42,200	Corden Co	36⅜	*32	*33
15,900	Crucible	67¼	62¾	64½
17,000	Cub Am Sug	16½	14½	15⅞
13,600	Cuba C pfd	17½	15¼	17¼
18,300	Davison Chem	52⅜	50	51½
5,100	Del L & W	119⅜	*113½	*114¼
7,400	End Johnson	78¼	76¼	77
14,400	Erie	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝
32,400	Famous Play	78⅞	75¼	76½
136,500	Gen Asphalt	65⅝	56	58
4,900	Gen Electric	140¼	137	137½
192,400	Gen Motors	10	8¼	9
8,400	Gt Nor pfd	73½	71½	71⅞
4,900	Haskell	78¼	76¼	77½
16,700	Houston	76	71	72
4,100	Int Harvester	82	79⅝	81⅜
25,500	Int Nickel	12¼	11	11⅜
17,700	Int Paper	53	49¼	50½
56,400	Invincible	14½	12⅞	14⅜
64,200	Kelly-Spring	43½	34¼	36⅜
7,400	Lack Steel	47¼	44½	45⅜
14,600	Lehigh Val	58⅞	56⅝	58½
18,800	Marine pfd	66⅝	62½	65⅝
3,400	Manati	35⅜	30¼	32½
144,300	Mex Pet	113⅝	107½	110½
44,900	Mid St Oil	13⅜	12½	12⅜
58,600	Midvale	30½	27¼	29⅛
6,900	Mo Pac	18	16⅜	16⅝
5,300	Mont Ward	14¼	13¼	13½
3,600	N Y Central	73⅜	72⅜	73⅜
10,700	New Haven	13⅝	12⅜	13½
10,100	Northern Pac	77	75¼	75⅜
75,500	Pacific Oil	47⅜	44½	45½
42,600	Pan Pet A	52¾	49¼	51
12,800	Pennsylvania	34	33¼	33⅞
6,500	Pierce-Arrow	14	13⅛	13⅜
28,000	Punta Allegre	34⅞	30⅝	32½
23,500	Pure Oil	35⅝	35	36
14,100	Reading	72⅜	71⅛	72
13,000	Rep I & Steel	54½	50½	52⅜
12,100	Royal Dutch	50¾	48⅞	50
27,100	Sears Roebuck	64⅜	61	62¼
2,300	Shell Trans	38½	37¼	37⅞
51,200	Sinclair	21⅜	19½	19½
18,600	So Pacific	79⅝	78½	79
22,700	St Oil of Cal	98½	92¼	93¼
12,200	St Oil of N J	179	169¼	174
3,100	St Oil of N J pfd	114½	113⅜	113½
151,800	Studebaker	84⅜	79½	81
94,700	Texas Co	46⅞	42⅝	43⅝
11,500	Tex & Pac	26⅜	24⅜	25⅝
13,400	Union Oil	19⅝	17½	19
4,700	United Fruit	123½	119¾	122¼
17,700	U S Rubber	54⅛	52	52¼
54,900	U S Steel	84⅛	82	82⅝
13,100	Utah Copper	63⅞	60⅝	61½
15,800	Vanadium	32⅜	30½	31
3,000	Western Pacific	17¼	15½	16¼
1,300	Western Union	92½	90½	91
4,600	West Elec	50⅜	49⅛	49⅝
3,500	Woolworth	141½	137	139

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORTS

Business Atmosphere Is Clearing and Confidence Is Reviving in a Way That Is Encouraging to the Wholesale Trade

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wholesale shoe buyers from the west and south are arriving daily, and another week will see the registrations largely augmented by those who visited the Chicago Shoe Fair, which is particularly attractive for its style exhibit and new range of prices on the ultra high grades.

Though shoe manufacturers are confident that values in both leather and footwear have been fully liquidated, the buyers still feel that prices have not reached minimum figures, as the wage question is yet to be settled.

Buyers already in the Boston market are not only lining up their samples but placing case orders on all staple grades, with the exception of those having prices commensurate with high value. Novelties are bought with extreme caution, although they are remarkably beautiful in style, and show the advance in shoemaking.

An analysis of the situation revealed the fact that about 25 per cent of the shoe factories in New England are ordered up to April and many others are gradually nearing that point. Factories in the west and south are busy. Now that orders are being booked for the spring trade, they will probably continue so until July. Though this season's trading may not equal that of former years, the fact that the business atmosphere is clearing and confidence reviving gives to the future a bright and encouraging aspect.

Packer Hide Market

The last week of the old year closed without a sale of any importance being recorded. Tanners are waiting for the leather buyers to show some interest, if not in a general way, at least in the tannages which have the stamp of popularity with the shoe merchants this coming season.

The new year starts off with an aspect of dullness; which condition may last the month out, as the strike at the packing plants is damaging in many ways. Therefore it is obvious that a bearish sentiment is likely to prevail until the demand for leather is large enough to absorb stocks which have burdened the tanners for quite a while.

The packer hide market is hoping that a liberal demand for leather will soon come from abroad, but business affairs in Europe are so similar to what they are in America that little can be expected from these markets; furthermore the English tanneries are now quite a factor, being capable of supplying all ordinary demands, and then some by speeding the output up to capacity.

In the interim between inaction and anticipated action hide prices may recede from their December levels, difference in quality being allowed in such deductions. It is hardly prudent, however, to follow pessimistic predictions too closely as business changes sometimes come when the trade is not looking for them. But be this as it may keen merchants opine that the coming spring season will have an active trend, followed by a fall business of pre-war normalcy.

Leather Markets

There is quite an active movement in the Boston sole leather market. Sole cutters are prominent in most of the deals, scouring the market daily for the heavier weights which have been well sold up for a month or more. Tanners now have their price limits, and hold to them firmly.

Union steer backs, tannery run, sell at 48 to 43 cents. Cow backs 40 to 37 cents. Offal is active, bellies selling, in large lots, at 17 cents, shoulders 30 to 25 cents. Oak sole is having a good call, both heavy and medium weights moving. Prime steer backs are offered at 55 to 50 cents. Cows 46 to 40 cents. Prices of oak bends cover a wide range, 90 to 70 cents appearing in the sales last week.

Chicago tanners report a light business since January 1, with prices on a par with the eastern markets. Oak offal is in fair demand, last prices reported being 24 to 20 cents for bellies, and shoulders (double) 38 to 32 cents.

The spring demand for calfskins continues light. Boston tanners report some improvement during the past week, but buying is still held closely to certain grades, weights, and needed quantities. Quotations rule low, choice colors 45 to 40 cents. Good quality 35 to 25 cents, quantity involved influencing the price. The cheaper grades run from 20 cents downward.

Boston side upper leather tanners are booking some orders for the spring trade, and allow that the demand is steadily improving; however, attempts to raise prices to a basis of replacement puts a crimp in large deals. Several sizable orders for colored chrome (good quality) were lately booked at a price range of 24 to 16 cents. Sales at 28 cents are not uncommon, in fact some kips, of extra fine quality, brought 30 cents.

The Boston patent leather market is having an active local trade which tanners are confident will expand as the season advances. Prices are firm; latest quotations follow: Patent colt top grade 80 to 70 cents, second 60 to 50 cents, third 40 to 25 cents, extra choice chrome 60 55 cents, prime quality 50 to 40 cents, lower grades 25 to 18 cents. Good bark patent leather sells from 25 to 20 cents.

Philadelphia glazed kid tanners report an improving demand from the west, with one of fair proportions from the near-by factories. Foreign business is disappointing, furthermore it is getting to be too doubtful a trading factor for tanners to depend upon.

Boston kid tanners state that trading with the shoe manufacturers of New England has become brisk, and though it lacks volume there is quite a bit of figuring on blocks of kid for future shipment.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 131

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable February 1, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 16, 1922.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, January 6, 1922.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A reduction in the price of granite ranging from 50 to 72 cents a cubic foot has been announced by one of the largest quarry companies in Westerly, Rhode Island. The new scale will be less than the prevailing prices of 1917 by less than 50 per cent.

An additional charge by the state government of 6d. a ton for the use of cranes, hoists and elevators for shifting coal at Newcastle, New South Wales, is resented by coal exporters, who believe that it will add considerably to the difficulty of competing with Japan, South Africa, and the United States.

Exports of cotton cloths from the United States decreased by 17 per cent in November compared with October, while exports of the same commodity from Great Britain increased by about 21,000,000 yards, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

WIDE CONTRASTS IN SCOTTISH TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Scottish ironmasters have decided to reduce the number of blast furnaces in operation, owing to inability to secure a market for their output. There are 100 furnaces in Scotland, and in pre-war times 800 were on an average producing iron. The number is now being reduced to 12 and for the first time in memory no hematite pig iron is being produced in Scotland. Large numbers of men will be thrown out of employment.

Hosiery manufacturers in Hawick, in contrast to this state of affairs, make known that they are overwhelmed with orders. They are running their mills night and day under great pressure. Orders are being received by every mail and many firms are forced to turn away orders.

CIRCULATION OF MONEY IS LOWER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Per capita circulation of money in the United States declined $6.09 during the past year, according to a statement issued by the Treasury.

On January 1, 1922, the per capita circulation was $53.03, based on a total of $5,775,400,315 and an estimated population of 108,917,000, as compared with a per capita of $59.12 on January 1, 1921, based on a total of $6,340,436,718 in circulation and an estimated population of 107,249,000.

The reduction in the amount of money in circulation was accounted for mainly by the decrease of nearly $1,000,000,000 in federal reserve notes, the total on January 1, 1922, being $2,443,789,739 in circulation, as compared with $3,349,389,117 on January 1, 1921.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	$4.21½	$4.20¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0822½	.0804	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0788¼	.0772½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1933	....	.1930
Lire	.0428½	.0431½	.1930
Guilders	.3674	.3663	.4020
German marks	.0058½	.0054¼	.2380
Canadian dollars	.94⅛	.94	....
Argentine pesos	.3314	.3337½	.3650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0440	....	.1930
Pesetas	.1500	....	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2480	....	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1555	....	.2680
Danish kroner	.1978	....	.2680

RELAPSE FOLLOWS BOURSE ACTIVITY

Recent Forward Movement on the French Exchange Proves to Be Only Temporary and Professional in Character

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—After its recent display of activity the Bourse has relapsed into inactivity. The fortnightly settlement with its rate at 5 per cent instead of the usual 3½ per cent stopped the forward movement, and political developments, combined with the dullness that accompanies the closing days of the year, sufficed to complete the process of devitalization. It is apparent in any case that professional operators and not the public, speculation and not investment, were responsible for the improvement in the early days of December. The public seems no more inclined to return to the Bourse than it was six months ago, and so long as that conditions exists, the mood of the Bourse must remain unstable.

Some people persist in the belief that with the turn of the year we shall see the beginning of a steady all-round revival, but others on the contrary point to the prospect of a series of new issues, public and private, as promising effectively to check any development of operations. On the whole it is safe to put down the recent spurt as another false start and not the last one.

At a time when nobody can see developments, political, economic or financial, one day ahead, when the only thing certain is the continuance of uncertainty, the public cannot be other than cautious even if it has money to spare for investment and speculation. The continuous success of government and semi-government issues, together with the increasing popularity of short-term National Defense bonds, indicates that there is still plenty of money available in France, which is still the country above all others where everybody saves. And so long as nothing comes from Germany to pay the expenses of reconstruction and war pensions, so long will the state remain in the money market, eclipsing all other appeals for capital. So long as trade is stagnant, there is no harm done, but whether the incessant government borrowing is not acting as a brake upon the process of recovery in industry, and whether, when the recovery is really under way it will not cause serious inconvenience, are questions upon which doubt is legimate.

In the meantime, week after week goes by with scarcely anything worthy of record in the movements on the Bourse. Even those sudden jumps and declines which the vagaries of the exchanges used to produce are now of the mildest description, though the exchanges continue as erratic and precipitous as ever. Where there is improvement it is short-lived. Yesterday the banks were the feature; today they fall back in disarray. French rails score a steady if moderate advance in expectation of rather better than the minimum guaranteed dividends. Russians, which are the plaything of a few professionals, follow the political rumors of the day without serious attempt to test them. International oils go up and down without indication of firm tendencies either way. The same might be said of the entire lists.

At the request of the government, and despite its former resolution, the Finance Commission of the Chamber has agreed to prolongation of the law forbidding the exportation of capital until the end of June next. The government proposed to prolong it till the end of the year, but the commission exacted a compromise. The surrender is not well received, since the law is regarded as largely inoperative and as placing French banks at a grave disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors.

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CHICAGO SCHOOLS LACK TEXTBOOKS

Political Interference Is Blamed for Failure to Approve Recent Order — Congestion in the Classes Due to Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Free textbooks and adequate schoolrooms are two problems troubling the Board of Education of this city. It should have both, but has neither. Solutions have been evolved and recommended only to be halted, it is said, by political entanglements.

After working for six months on the selection of textbooks in four studies to make up an order of $215,000, Superintendent P. A. Mortensen has had his work frustrated. It was estimated his selection would save the board $177,000 on its initial order. He picked the books from lists recommended by the teachers.

In view of previous experience with political interference in an independent selection of schoolbooks, he kept his list secret until the meeting of the Board of Education early in December. The list was adopted by the board.

This action was followed by a legal opinion from the board's attorney, W. A. Bither, who said the book contracts could not be let because copies of the books were not filed in Springfield last July, as he said was required by the state law. He advised the board to rescind its approval.

F. G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction at Springfield, declared that the books are on file in his office and that they were filed in time to be eligible. E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General, said in his opinion the law had been complied with. Superintendent Mortensen said he believed the objection to the books was purely technical and had been urged by "outside interests."

At its meeting the last of December the board rescinded its approval of the books, and decided to go into the book-publishing business itself. It took this action despite warnings that all similar undertakings, wherever tried, had been failures.

Edwin S. Davis, president of the Board of Education, made the proposal that the board write and print its own books in the following communication:

"The statutes of Illinois give this Board of Education the right to print, publish, distribute and sell its own textbooks. The board has in its employ one of the best corps of educators of any city in the world, and there is no reason why these principals and teachers who have had years of experience and training in practical teaching should not be able to prepare a series of textbooks suited to the needs of the Chicago public schools."

In outlining a plan which he believes will avert the shortage of textbooks during the spring term, threatened as the result of this action, Superintendent Mortensen said the board could buy certain books under the provisions of the old law allowing the superintendent to supply supplementary texts when it is impossible to get the books in any other way.

"Regardless of how the experiment in publishing textbooks turns out," said Superintendent Mortensen, "there is one thing certain now. That is, that we will have no free textbooks for the next semester.

"That brings up the question of what the parents of the children will do. Will they refuse to buy and let their children go uninstructed, or will they continue purchasing books?

"Attempts on the part of individual boards or states to publish their own textbooks have failed for the most part. Even if we publish the books ourselves, we are not certain that we will get the best possible books. It takes a long time to write the material for a textbook. Every one cannot do it. Kansas has thousands of textbooks which the teachers refuse to use. They have gone back to publishing textbooks from plates and manuscripts leased from reputable publishers."

The people of this city voted at the election last spring for a special tax to provide free schoolbooks. They authorized millions of dollars to be spent annually.

The second problem facing the board, that of congestion in schoolrooms, is more acute since January opened than ever before. In some of the high schools a relay system has been adopted so that all registered pupils may receive instruction. Many teachers have to work long over-time hours with no extra pay.

According to Superintendent Mortensen, there are 30,000 elementary pupils in 600 portable buildings and 4000 high school pupils in 100 portable buildings. On the campuses of many schools are clustered regular villages of portables. Five high schools have portables ranging in number from 13 to 26.

This condition developed rapidly following the war. Special courses in commercial and other practical lines increased popular interest in high schools. Elementary school students increased because of a legislative enactment advancing the compulsory education limit. It is generally believed that relief cannot come rapidly. Eleven new elementary schools and additions are being constructed, and three high schools are preparing for additions.

POULTRY INDUSTRY GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Through cooperation covering about four years the poultry and egg industry in this country is figured to have reached a volume of business approximating $1,000,000 annually.

BALTIMORE TO HAVE SERVANTS' SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A training school for servants will be opened in this city, January 15, under the auspices of the Domestic Efficiency Association. This organization was formed several years ago for the purpose of supplying Baltimore women with more efficient servants, and it has served as an employment agency in that interval for those looking for domestic employment.

The training course will be given in a community house, and each student will be charged $5 a month for board, single room, and instruction. The $5 fee will, in some cases, be held over until the candidate is able to pay it. Cooks, maids, waitresses, and housekeepers will be graduated from the school, and will be recommended according to their efficiency by the employment bureau of the association.

EFFORTS MADE TO CHECK PROFITEERS

Several British Business Leaders Now Distribute Food on Direct Producer-to-Consumer Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — The tardiness which retail food prices in Britain display in following the downward course of those of the wholesale market has induced an unprecedented step to be taken by the City of London Corporation. At a recent meeting of that organization it was moved "That it be referred to the Central markets and Billingsgate and Leadenhall markets committees to consider and report whether it would not be in the general public interests, by means of press propaganda, to acquaint the public with the fact that the markets under their control have overflowing supplies, that wholesale prices have fallen almost to pre-war rates, but the retail shopkeeper is still, by keeping up extravagant prices, checking consumption, injuring the purchaser, and discouraging the producers, the farmers, fishermen, and market gardeners." The meeting finally decided to omit all the words after "pre-war rates," but the fact that the full resolution was seriously proposed is sufficient indication of the feeling which exists on the subject.

The mover and seconder of the resolution pertinently pointed out that it was of no use reducing workingmen's wages if the cost of living was not simultaneously diminished. The markets for a long time past had been overflowing with supplies, but trade was retarded and demand minimized by the prices charged by the retail butcher, fishmonger, and greengrocer, who still imposed war rates. Instances were given of cabbages, to take one example only, being sold at a penny each at the markets, but retailed at 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and occasionally 2s.

How a Farmer Turned Retailer

Much of the trouble is due to understandings and agreements among retailers. A striking example of this was recently published in the press, and concerns a farmer who conducts skilled work over an area of more than 1000 acres. He found that his sheep costing him nearly £5 apiece could fetch no higher bid from the butchers than £4. So he set up in the business himself, retailing his meat to his own staff. He sold the best joints at 1s. 7d. per pound instead of the 2s. 4d. demanded by the butcher, and the rest at 1s. a pound instead of 2s. The result was that his sheep realized £6 instead of £4 and his workers saved several shillings a week on their food bill.

Lord Bledisloe, whose practical interest in agriculture is well known, recently published an account of his method of dealing with the problem. He is disposing of farm and garden produce through the establishment of an "estate shop," by which the middleman is eliminated, and commodities are sold to consumers at prices which, while yielding a good margin of profit, are substantially lower than those charged by retailers.

Manufacturing Firm's Scheme

A more ambitious scheme than Lord Bledisloe's is that of a manufacturing firm in Bedfordshire. With the object of reducing the cost of living among its workers it has recently instituted an employees' supply scheme on somewhat similar lines, but having an eye to overseas trade the idea governing the project is so to adjust wages in relation to the cost of living as will enable the company to be in a position to compete successfully in foreign markets. Meat, coals, clothing, underwear, and boots, dried and tinned goods are at present being bought at wholesale rates, and offered to the workers at cost prices. The scheme has been in operation for some weeks now, and has been much appreciated by the employees. It is being worked through the canteen, the only expenses in addition to the wholesale prices paid being the cost of carriage to the works. In all cases prices are considerably below those ruling in the shops; in regard to dried fruits they approximate at least 30 per cent reduction.

It is evident that either by such action on the part of individual firms or by the pressure of public opinion the disparity between wholesale and retail prices will have to be reduced if the cost of living and the cost of production are to be brought down to a competitive level.

UNION PACIFIC EQUIPMENT PLANS

OMAHA, Nebraska — Approximately $10,000,000 will be spent on the Union Pacific Railroad this year on new equipment to take care of the "inevitable resumption of traffic," it is announced.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL ABANDONED

Project Found Impracticable by Agricultural Committee After a Thorough Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The wheat pool project has been abandoned, temporarily at least, by farmers of western Canada. The idea was found to be impracticable by a special committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which made its report recently to the council after a year's investigation. The work originally intrusted to the special committee was to ascertain if the conditions laid down by the council for the establishment of a wheat pool could be fulfilled and latterly to make alternative proposals, if deemed advisable. The essential conditions laid down were principally as follows:

A minimum of 60 per cent of the wheat to be assured to the pool by enforceable five-year contracts for the delivery of all their wheat by the participating farmers.

Arrangements with country elevators for handling the wheat of the pool.

Necessary financial arrangements, presumably to enable the pool management to make cash advances without hedging or sale until it were thought wise.

Certain amendments to the Canadian Grain Act.

The committee reported its findings on these as follows:

"We believe that under existing conditions it will not be possible to secure such contracts assuring delivery to the pool for five years of all the wheat of farmers raising 60 per cent of the total; that if a sufficient number of farmers could be induced to sign such contracts many of them would find it difficult—if not impossible—to fulfill their obligations and that it would be impracticable if not legally impossible to enforce such contracts. Negotiations for handling and for financing the project could not be carried very far without first being able to assure volume and continuity. We did not, therefore, inquire into these matters to any great extent, but we doubt that a great pooling undertaking under contracts would receive friendly cooperation from the line elevator companies.

Great Outlay Necessary

"The two farmers companies intimated a willingness to assist in the initial financial outlay. The committee, however, ascertained that the total outlay to secure the required number of contracts and to organize the pool, would be greater than might reasonably be expected to be borne by the two companies, or could now be collected from the farmers themselves.

"We are of the opinion also, that the farmers would find it difficult to supply the cash capital required to set the pool in operation. We did not go into the matter of amendments to the Canada Grain Act. Altogether we cannot recommend that the original project be further prosecuted for the time being." The committee announced also that an alternative plan, as requested, had been considered, but this had been abandoned in view of the expressed sentiment of Saskatchewan farmers in favor of the reestablishment of the Canada Wheat Board, which handled the grain crop in 1919-20.

On the matter of the restoration of the wheat board, the Council of Agriculture decided to allow the farmers of the three prairie provinces to decide whether the new Dominion Government will be asked to reconstitute the board. The matter will come up at the annual conventions of farmers' organizations which will be held in the three provinces within the next few weeks.

Adjustment of Freight Rates

The council also discussed other problems of the farmers, and passed resolutions favoring reorganization of the Board of Railway Commissioners, with a view to obtaining a more equitable adjustment of freight rates, and asking the new government to press the Imperial British Government for fulfillment of the promise of the Minister of Agriculture in 1917 that the embargo on Canadian live stock would be raised.

The resolution dealing with the railway board is as follows:

"Whereas the falling prices and the lack of markets for farm products have brought about conditions among the farmers more serious than have ever prevailed in the history of the country the great majority of farmers being unable to meet their obligations, and large numbers unable even to purchase the bare necessities of life, while conditions in other parts of rural Canada are only less serious in degree.

"And whereas prices of farm produce have fallen approximately to a pre-war basis, and in some cases far below, while the freight rates paid to transport such produce over the railways average approximately 60 per cent over pre-war rates, exacting an extra toll on the western grain crop alone of not less than $17,000,000 during the present crop season.

"And whereas the board of railway commissioners by their recent decisions have shown no appreciation for the conditions as outlined herewith:

"And whereas the only possible method by which general business conditions through Canada can be restored to something approaching normal is by bringing about some degree of prosperity in agriculture;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture call the attention of the new federal government to the disastrous condition of agriculture in Canada, and urge upon the government that it make use of its undoubted authority to override and if necessary reorganize the personnel of the railway commission in order that relief from the crushing burden of freight rates may be secured."

TABLET RAISED ON CONFEDERATE FORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, North Carolina—In commemoration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of the fall of Ft. Fisher, located on the Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, a granite tablet will be unveiled and dedicated with special exercises on the site of the fort, on January 15.

Ft. Fisher was one of the strongholds of the southern confederacy during the American Civil War and was captured only after two terrific bombardments—December 24-25, 1864, and January 13-15, 1865.

The capture of Ft. Fisher was effected by the combined naval and land forces of the federal government. Fifty-eight warships and transports landed an army of 10,000 men, and the three days' bombardment that followed overwhelmed the defenders.

CHEAP POWER FOR FARMS IN ONTARIO

Sir Adam Beck Favors Extension of Hydroelectric Power to Agriculture in Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BELMONT, Ontario—When E. C. Drury, the Premier of Ontario, restraining influence on radial railway construction, and Sir Adam Beck, leader in the movement for public ownership of electric services, met at Chippewa recently to switch on the power of the new development project they met in amity and their addresses on that occasion indicated nothing of the difference between them. Yet that difference is the outstanding political concern of Ontario at the present day. At the official ceremony here attending the turning on of hydroelectric power and light, Sir Adam was not so reticent regarding the rift that exists between the Ontario Government proper and the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, trustees of a hundred municipalities in the matter of a power project known the world over.

Sir Adam, in emphasizing the fact that he was anxiously working to obtain an adequate supply of cheap power for use on the farms of Ontario, said: "The people in every hydro municipality have just as much interest, in proportion to their ownership in the general scheme, as has Toronto. The Province is only the banker, and it has the finest security in the world for the money it has advanced. Hydro never cost anyone one fraction of a mill in taxes.

Confidence in Commission

"In Toronto we hear everybody say that we should spend no more money for radial railways until we know that we will control them, because we have no confidence in this government. On the other hand we are told by those responsible for our appointment that we must be investigated and that they must appoint a commission to see if the hydro commission is honest and capable. Someone has got to control, that is sure, and if the men in office are not satisfactory to the 348 municipalities in the province, surely they are strong enough to say who would be satisfactory."

Sir Adam then answered the criticism that he was opposed to the extension of hydro power to small industries. "The entire world," he continued, "has its eye upon what the hydro is doing in the province of Ontario. You can't board a car at Chippewa without seeing a Chinese or a Japanese in it. They are watching our development and they will send word home to their native countries. Water powers in Japan will be developed upon what their representatives learn at Niagara Falls. They all write that the Ontario scheme is as nearly perfect as any of which they have knowledge and they say our organization is excellent. At Chippewa we are going to have the most wonderful and the most economical development in the world."

Cost of Chippewa Canal

"The Chippewa Canal," said Sir Adam in speaking of the latest development, "cost more than we expected, but the increase in the estimate was due to the increased scope of the project as it proceeded. The original estimate of $10,500,000 was based on pre-war prices for an estimated power production of 100,000 horsepower. Under the new arrangement the cost of the canal will be $80,000,000 but we will get 650,000 horsepower for it. If we had gone on under the original scheme, every horsepower obtained would be used up by next September. The municipalities will eventually own the Chippewa development and every foot of wire in the Province except in the Trent district. I do not believe that this enterprise will be disrupted because that is only possible if the municipalities concerned fight among themselves and they show no signs of doing that.

"I am blamed for failure to carry electrical power to the farms. I believe in doing this. The government should at once increase its grant to the rural municipalities and cause it to be applied to secondary as well as to primary lines. I would also have those grants made retroactive. We can afford it and it should be done. I publicly ask the Ontario Government to do this."

RAW FILM IMPORTS SHOW STEADY GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Imports of raw and unexposed film which have increased to more than three times the highest pre-war figure, as indicated in a survey just completed by the Department of Commerce, shows very conclusively that the American motion picture industry is more than holding its own against foreign competition. Imports of exposed films in 1921 fell off to about half the 1914 figure.

Congressional advocates of a high duty on raw film are pointing to these statistics as arguments against the contention recently made by those who intend to fight the proposed 20 per cent film tariff in the Senate, on the ground that there is danger of monopoly of the raw product by the Eastman interests, in case foreign competition is curtailed.

According to the Commerce Department's survey of the industry, importation of unexposed motion picture film to supply the demands of American film companies has risen from 44,717,000 feet valued at $890,000 in 1914 to over 130,000,000 feet, valued at $2,340,000 in 1921. When the tariff bill comes up for consideration in the Senate, it is quite probable that the enormous demand for raw film in this country will prevent any American monopoly, and that the only effect of such tariff will be a slightly higher production cost for American companies and added revenue to the government. The steadily increasing demand will insure continued importation of the foreign product, it is claimed, regardless of a moderate tariff; neither the Eastman company nor any other one company would have the opportunity for dangerous monopoly of such a market.

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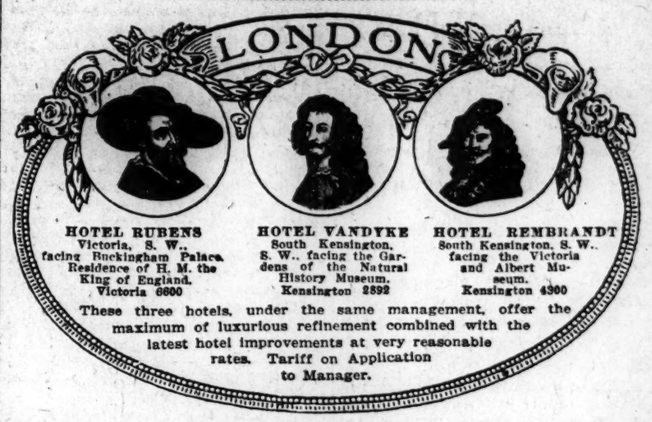

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Victoria, S. W., facing Buckingham Palace. Residence of H. M. the King of England. Victoria 6800
HOTEL VANDYKE
South Kensington, S. W., facing the Gardens of the Natural History Museum. Kensington 2892
HOTEL REMBRANDT
South Kensington, S. W., facing the Victoria and Albert Museum. Kensington 4300
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRITISH SEASON VERY DIFFERENT

Golf of 1921 Shows a Decided Change From That of Eight or Ten Years Ago—Game Is Exploited Too Much

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Looking back upon the British golf of a season is an affair very different from what it used to be eight or 10 years ago. Then there were two or three outstanding events, the winners of which were accepted by the whole community as super-golfers, and they stood out in splendor amid an atmosphere of serene tranquillity. Those were the times when the "Triumvirate"—Harry Vardon, James Braid and J. H. Taylor—were the professional champions and such as Robert Maxwell were at the head of the amateur game.

There is a strong disposition in Britain at this moment to argue as to which were the better times, those of that past age or the present when perhaps four or five times as many people play the game. Those who knew the other age are overwhelmingly for it, and they deplore the way the game is now being exploited for commercial reasons, and the manner in which inharmonious and excessive publicity is given to it, their consolation being that in essence the game is not and never can be a spectacle for the multitude, for there would be nothing thrilling for the persons on a covered stand either in a 300-yard drive or the holing of a 20-yard putt, and therefore in the end the modern movement of vulgarization must fail and a reaction set in, always provided that authority of the dignified and even autocratic character holds its own and prevents any tampering with the fabric of the game.

In any review of the British golf of a season, such a general consideration as the foregoing, indefinite as it may appear, must at once be made, for such circumstances strongly influenced everything in the past year, and there is sufficient evidence that governmental systems and capacities are to be put to some decisive tests in the very near future, in this coming season, indeed. Last season was characterized by an overwhelming excess of public competitions of every class, but especially professional tournaments, which often had other ends to serve besides the encouragement of the game and the development and enjoyment of the professionals. The program was hopelessly overcrowded, and this, with the close attention that was naturally given to the visits of the United States amateurs and professionals, resulted in a great confusion. All classes sighed with relief when the autumn came and there was a slackening down.

The chief result of this state of affairs was that neither events nor winners stand out in the records in the way they used to do, even though the events were exciting, finely contested and, in their own way, splendid. The average golfer in Britain is less sure now that Jock Hutchison, of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States, achieved the unique experience of winning the open championship at St. Andrews, being the first man to take the coveted trophy to America, than they are that Harry Vardon won the same event at Prestwick in 1914, and this is not because there is anything about the most recent championship they would rather forget.

It is the same with the amateur championship; a very worthy young artisan, son of a professional and well grounded in the elements of the game on the championship course at Deal—probably one of the most thoroughly-trained young players ever put forward in Britain—won the event at Hoylake against all the hosts of America and the rest of everywhere, and yet scarcely anyone seems to remember it. It was not like that in the days of Maxwell, Horace Hutchinson, H. H. Hilton and some others. Thus, when you suddenly interrogate even a thoughtful golfer, given to considerations upon the welfare and the achievements of the game, as to who, according to an old formula, was the golfer of the season, he murmurs that it was all too confusing and nobody can say.

But for the last season at all events, confusing and crowded as it was, the person who answered so was wrong, for never was a year when one man stood so high above others as the men of the season, above all the amateurs and professionals, and that though he won no great event R. H. Wethered is beyond all doubt the golfer of the year. He did not come near to winning the amateur championship, but in the open championship at St. Andrews later, an event which for long past has been regarded as out of the reach of amateurs, he accomplished what was in many ways the greatest achievement marked on the records of amateurs, and there can be no flukes in this severe test and ordeal. His long driving, coming from a powerful physique, combined with a pretty delicacy and accuracy in the short game, and the fact that he was right up to his very best at the critical time, brought it about that he achieved a brilliant tie for first place with Jock Hutchison. In truth he was vastly unfortunate to tie.

Two incidents stand out to stamp the character of the proceedings, the first being that Mr. Wethered was penalized a stroke for accidentally touching his ball with his foot when walking backwards, after having gone forward to inspect the ground—and this of course in itself lost him the championship—while Jock Hutchison had the supreme gift of a hole in one stroke. The loss of the championship by a young British amateur, still an Oxford University student, the great and hardest championship of any time, in such circumstances—for, as was expected, Hutchison beat him on the play-off—was one of the greatest tragedies in the history of competitions in games. One can think of nothing to be classed with it. But, to this, the feature not merely of one season, but of a decade or a generation of golf, there must be added a word that Hutchison on his play and despite the ribbed iron clubs he used and which produced some severe criticism—he was fully entitled to use them—deserved a championship. He had brilliance and steadiness, and his play embraced that peculiar quality that leads on so often to brilliant performance and without which championships are not often won.

For the rest, in the matter of the big events, there is very much that might be said and little that need be. Abe Mitchell was again a disappointment in the open championship; he is not at his best in the event as yet, and cannot fight for it as he should. At other times he was good, better than before, and is apparently the best British professional now, or divides supremacy with George Duncan. But no supremacy will, as it appears, be again so pronounced as that of the old Triumvirate, and there are those who would dispute Mitchell's and Duncan's places, especially as performances are not decisive in the matter. A. G. Havers and M. W. Seymour, of a still younger school, are coming on fast and seem to be closing up with the best. Each gained a striking success in the season. On the other hand, the season disposed finally of the "come-back" pretensions of the much-quoted Triumvirate. For the big professional autumn tournament, Taylor failed to qualify, and Vardon, having "other engagements," did not attempt to do it. Braid qualified; but it ended at that. With Duncan and Mitchell in the United States, the later stages of the tournament fell flat. Of the other men with reputations, probably Edward Ray did himself most justice during the year; he is irregular, but can often produce something like his best game.

Of course the visit of the Americans to both championships was one of the big features of the year, though in its nature and extent this invasion was not so much greater than others before it as was pretended. The amateurs did no better than before; they disappointed their own people and they evidently did not do full justice to their own capacity, as rarely happens in these cases. But the American professionals set a fast pace at St. Andrews and one of them won through. No words can add to the significance of that achievement.

The women golfers were as busy as all others. Miss Cecil Leitch displayed herself as still the most superior woman golfer in the country, but there was evidence that, with numbers and greater thoroughness of training, some of her young rivals are closing up. She may still be invincible; but she is not so invincible as she used to be. Her American tour, late in the year, was disappointing in its chief results.

OTTAWA WINNER OVER CANADIENS

Edmond Bouchard Makes His Initial Appearance as Professional With the Losing Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Ottawa Senators won their third game of the season from Canadiens by a score of 4 to 2 at the local arena Saturday night. The game was fast from start to finish but the combination and speed of the champions of the world was just sufficient to carry them through to a victory.

The game was featured by the first professional appearance of Edmond Bouchard, the former Quebec, Montreal and Boston player, who was refused an amateur card and signed with Canadiens on Friday. He showed plenty of speed, good stick-handling and will be an acquisition to the French-Canadian squad. The play was fairly even, but the losers lacked the punch to score on Benedict when close in. The Ottawa goalie played his usual brilliant game in the net.

The play was of the individual nature in the first period, being very fast, and the two goals of the period were scored within three and a half minutes of the start, the teams battling on even terms for the remainder of the period. Over 14 minutes had elapsed of the second period before Ottawa added to their score and they counted another just before the rest, giving them a lead of 3 to 1 going into the last period.

S. Cleghorn reduced the lead by one and the two teams played hard for another tally which Ottawa obtained. The summary:

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Cyril Dennenay, lw	rw, Bouchard, Pitre
Nighbor, F. Clancy, c	c, Lalonde, W. Boucher
Broadbent, F. Boucher, rw	lw, Berlinquette, Couture
G. Boucher, ld	rd, Corbeau
Gerard, rd	ld, S. Cleghorn, O. Cleghorn
Benedict, g	g, Vezina

Score—Ottawa 4, Canadiens 2. Goals—Broadbent 2, Gerard and Dennenay for Ottawa; Lalonde and S. Cleghorn for Canadiens. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BARNES BREAKS RECORD

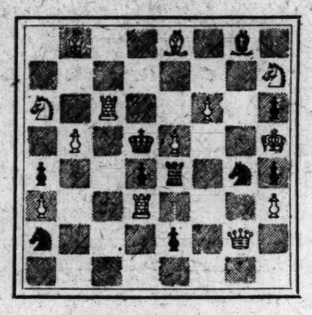
STOCKTON, California — Jock Hutchison and J. M. Barnes had no difficulty defeating a trio of local golfers in an 18-hole best ball match here Sunday, the score being 66 to 76. Incidentally Barnes shot a new course record of 70, and Hutchison equaled the former one of 72.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 329

By A. Corrias

Black Pieces 10



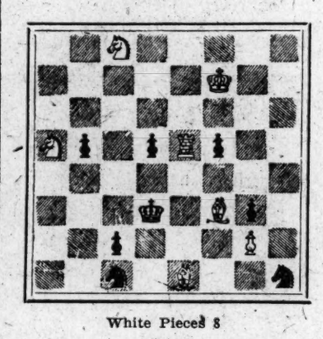
White Pieces 13

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 330

By J. W. Harper
Northumberland, England
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 8

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 327. P-K4

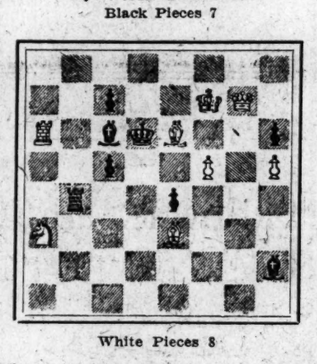
No. 328. 1. K-B3 — K-B5 or K4
2. KxP
1. ——— — P-K4
2. Q-B7
1. ——— — P-K3
2. B-Q3

Prob. Comp. W. Pauly — Castles

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the "block-threat" in which White can discover no waiting move and proceeds to break Black's defenses by an attacking key.

By W. A. Shinkman
Black Pieces 7



White Pieces 8

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Alain C. White's Christmas Series 1921 "Alpine Chess," is a collection of problems by Swiss composers by Dr. M. Henneberger (Basel), edited by George Hume and A. C. White and translated by Dr. J. Schumer. The introduction, a synopsis of chess in Switzerland is followed by 100 (caption) problems with many in small type, all of which take in about 50 composers, the portraits of a few being shown. The work introduces names perhaps not entirely familiar, and adds one more volume to this already invaluable chess set. As is Mr. White's usual and most generous custom, copies of the book have been distributed to his many friends and admirers throughout the chess world.

The Collegiate League H. Y. P. & C. championship was won by Columbia, whose victory was, however, somewhat dimmed by the defeat of its captain, M. A. Schapiro, for the second time in two years by the Harvard captain, K. O. Mott-Smith. The score:

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Columbia	3	0	9½	2½
Princeton	1	2	5½	6½
Harvard	1	2	5	6
Yale	1	2	4	8

Columbia has now won the championship 16 times, Harvard nine, Yale twice, and Princeton once.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the intercollegiate league championship entering for the second time. Its team was composed of W. W. Adams, S. Nelson, A. R. Frey and Isaac Brimberg. The score:

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Technology	3	1	11	5
Pennsylvania	1½	2½	6½	9½
New York Univ.	1½	2½	7½	8½
City College	2	2	8	8
Cornell	2	2	7	9

Of the 23 tournaments held in this league Pennsylvania has won 11, Cornell eight, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and City College one each with two years tied.

J. W. Harper of Northumberland, England, by his late compositions, continues to rise in the problem world, and his name already signifies difficulty.

Cambridge University, England, at a recent meeting elected the following officers: M. H. C. Newman, St. John's, president; K. A. L. Hill, Emmanuel, secretary, and B. Goulding, Brown M. A., treasurer.

Oxford University has contested two matches winning from Oxford City 13—1 and losing to the Insurance Chess Club, London, 7½—3½.

Germany reports a match in progress between Tartakover and Teichmann.

Problem 323 has been found imperfect, P-Kt 4 defeats the intended solution and Kt (B8) X R cooks it.

The following game is from the final round of Harvard - Yale, Princeton-Columbia collegiate match.

	COLUMBIA M. A. Schapiro White	HARVARD K. O. Mott-Smith Black
1.	P-K4	P-K4
2.	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3.	B-Kt5	P-QR3
4.	B-R4	P-Q3
5.	BxKt ch	PxB
6.	P-Q4	PxP
7.	KtxP	B-Q2
8.	Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
9.	O-O	B-K2
10.	P-QKt3	O-O
11.	B-Kt2	R-K
12.	P-B3	B-KB
13.	Q-Q3	P-Kt3
14.	QR-K	B-Kt2
15.	P-B4	P-B4
16.	Kt-B3	Kt-R4
17.	B-B	B-B3
18.	Kt-Q5	BxKt
19.	QxB	Kt-B3
20.	Q-Q3	Kt-Q2
21.	R-K2	Kt-Kt3
22.	KR-K	Q-Q2
23.	P-K5	PxP
24.	QxQ	KtxQ
25.	PxP	R-K3
26.	B-B4	P-R3
27.	R-Q2	Kt-Kt3
28.	B-K3	QR-K
29.	BxP	BxP
30.	KtxB?	P-KB3
31.	BxKt	PxB
32.	Kt-B3	RxR ch
33.	KtxR	RxKtch
34.	K-B2	R-K3
35.	R-Q7	R-B3
36.	P-B4	P-QKt4
37.	PxP	PxP
38.	K-K3	R-R3
39.	R-Q2	K-B2
40.	K-Q4	R-Q3ch
41.	K-B3	P-Kt5ch!
42.	K-B2	RxR ch
43.	KxR	K-K3

The game went to 66 moves White then resigning. White should have played for his thirtieth move RxB. Black's pretty touch on his forty-first move won for him.

MINNESOTA BEATS NORTHWESTERN

Gophers Show Up Surprisingly Well in Their First Western Conference Basketball Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — The University of Minnesota basketball team opened its Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association season in auspicious fashion Saturday night by defeating the Northwestern University representatives, 28 to 13. The score at the end of the first half was 12 to 9 in favor of the Gophers, who displayed added brilliance in the final periods.

To many supporters of the Old Gold and Maroon the result of the game was a revelation, for the team in its practices had failed even to approximate the standards it displayed against the Purple.

A. A. Kearney '23, captain of the Gophers, and R. E. Hultkrans '23, the only members of the squad with experience, played as well as they ever have on the university floor. Hultkrans shot three baskets during the first period in rapid succession after the Purple had taken an early lead. The summary:

MINNESOTA		NORTHWESTERN
Swanson, Doyle	lf	rg, McKenzie
Severinson, Olson	rf	lg, Paterson, Calhoun
Hanson	c	c, Holmes, Houghton, Franzen
Hultkrans,	lg	rf, Palmer, Sharer
Kearney, Sullivan, Bergslund,	rg	lf, Saunders

Score—University of Minnesota 28, Northwestern University 13. Goals from field—Hanson 4, Hultkrans 3, Kearney 2, Doyle 2, Severinson for Minnesota; McKenzie 2, Paterson, Sharer, Calhoun for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Kearney 3, Olson for Minnesota; McKenzie 3 for Northwestern. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Time—Two 20m. halves.

ENGLISH AMATEUR BILLIARDS DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The first round for the English amateur billiards championship commenced at Burroughes and Watts Hall, London, on January 7, 1922, the final being due to take place on February 23. The heats will be 2000 up, but the final will be 3000 up. Ivory balls will be used in the tourney. The present holder of the championship title, S. H. Fry, makes his appearance in the sixth heat, in the first round, on January 19 and 20. Samuel Mayo, J. G. Taylor, R. H. New, C. L. Taylor, and J. G. Symes have all drawn byes in the first round, as have Maj. H. L. Fleming, W. B. Marshall, A. E. Graham, H. A. Dixon, and E. Whittle. Fleming and Graham Symes have both held the title in the past, the latter on two occasions. Of the men playing in the first round, Fry has won the amateur championship seven times, and S. S. Christey, three. The matches for the first and second rounds are as follows:

First Round

January 7-9—T. Wright vs. Malcolm Smith; 10-11—A. Ellson vs. G. A. Heiginbottom; 12-13—S. S. Christey vs. G. F. Briggs; 14-16—R. H. Webber vs. Capt. A. Croneen; 17-18—L. Stroud vs. W. McLeod; 19-20—S. H. Fry vs. G. M. Forster.

Second Round

January 21-23—Samuel Mayo vs. J. G. Taylor; 24-25—R. H. New vs. C. L. Taylor; 26-27—J. Graham Symes vs. Wright or Smith; 28-30—Winner of heat 2 (round 1) vs. winner of heat 3 (round 1); 31-February 1—Winner of heat 4 (round 1) vs. winner of heat 5 (round 1); 2-3—Maj. H. L. Fleming vs. Fry or Forster; 4-6—W. B. Marshall vs. A. E. Graham; 7-8—H. A. Dixon vs. E. Whittle.

ENTRIES COMING FOR INDOOR MEET

Boston Athletic Association Games at Boston Arena, on February 4, Promise to Be of the Usual High Standard

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Entries which are coming in to Manager T. J. Kanaly indicate that the thirty-third annual indoor athletic meet of the Boston Athletic Association, which is to be held at the Boston Arena February 4, will be one of the most successful yet he'd by the Unicorn Club. Although entry blanks have been out only a short time and the date for the closing of the entry list does not expire until January 21, a number of the leading clubs, colleges and schools have already announced that they will be represented.

As usual, the Hunter mile, the G. B. Williams three-mile race and the Maj. F. H. Briggs 50-yard dash will be the leading individual events of the evening. Last year the Hunter mile was won by Capt. H. C. Cutbill of the Boston Athletic Association in 4m. 22 3-5s, and he will defend this year. J. J. Connolly of Georgetown University was second and G. R. Goodwin of Bowdoin College third. The present cup was up for the first time last year and must be won three times in order to become the permanent property of a club.

The Williams trophy was up for the first time last year and was won by G. T. Nightingale, the former New Hampshire College distance star. Last year he was at West Virginia University but ran unattached. He has assured the management that he will be on hand to defend his trophy next month and expects to make it two straight.

Manager Kanaly is not sure as to just what stars will toe the mark for the Major Briggs trophy; but Loren Murchison, New York Athletic Club; Jackson Scholtz, former University of Missouri star sprinter; Allen Woodring, Syracuse University star and winner of the 200-meter dash at the Olympic Games in 1920, and E. O. Gourdin, Harvard '21, and world's champion running broad jumper, have all been invited and are expected to start. Murchison won the trophy last year in 5 3-5s., with H. B. Leever of the University of Pennsylvania second and Scholtz third.

In addition to these events there will be a 50-yard hurdle race; 50-yard dash and 1000-yard run for schoolboys. These three events will all be from scratch. There are also several handicap events, including a 660-yard run with a handicap of 35 yards; one-mile run with a 75-yard limit; 1000-yard run with a 50-yard limit; pole vault with a one-foot limit, and running high jump with a three-inch limit.

Last year the track was a little short, but it has been fixed for next month's meet so that it will be just 12 laps to the mile. Only two athletes will be allowed to enter from any one club or college in the 50-yard dash and only one boy from a school in the interscholastic dash. In order to enter the running high jump an athlete must show that he has made at least 5ft. 6in., in actual competition.

Relay races will again furnish an interesting part of the program with the two-mile relay between the Harvard and Yale varsity quartets the final event on the program. Last year Yale made a runaway race of this event and the Elis appear to be very strong again this winter; but Head Coach W. J. Bingham is working hard with his Crimson candidates and expects to turn out a much stronger team this year. The Harvard and Yale freshmen will also have their one-mile relay race. Other relay races which are now being arranged for include the triangular event between Dartmouth College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Syracuse University; Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania, Phillips Andover Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy, Boston Athletic Association, Millrose Athletic Asspciation, and New York Athletic Club.

HARVARD RIFLE OUTLOOK GOOD

Crimson Showing More Interest in This Sport Than Ever Before—Freshmen to Have Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University has planned one of the most extensive rifle programs that the Crimson has ever had. The first meet will take place Friday when the Crimson meets Bowdoin College and the final event is expected to be against Yale University April 6. Nine meets have been definitely arranged and there are two others which are tentative, one of them being with Yale.

Never before has as much interest been shown by the undergraduates in rifle competition as is the case this winter. The university team is to consist of 10 men and five others will be carried on the squad. Should any one of the five men show up better than any member of the team, he will be moved up, the man whose place he takes being dropped to the substitute squad.

Owing to the fact that the National Rifle Association, which has handled college rifle shooting in past years, has made certain specifications which it would have been difficult for Harvard to comply with, the varsity will not have any off-hand matches this year.

In addition to a varsity, the freshmen will also have a team and a separate schedule, which is expected to close with a meet against the Yale freshmen. The varsity schedule follows:

January 13—Bowdoin College; 20—Carnegie Technical Institute.
February 17—University of Vermont; 24—Georgetown University; 28—Drexel Institute.
March 3—Colgate University; 10—Cornell University; 14—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 17—Dartmouth College; 24—Princeton University (tentative).
April 6—Yale University (tentative).

DARTMOUTH HAS TWO FINE SKIERS

J. P. Carlton and A. W. Edson Expected to Place Green High in Coming Winter Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Dartmouth College expects to make a fine showing in its annual winter carnival, which is to be held here next month. The Outing Club, which has charge of the events, is now holding a series of competitions for the purpose of selecting the men who shall represent the green in the intercollegiate championship events.

Owing to the rapidity with which this carnival has grown in popularity, the number of entries from different clubs and colleges has reached such large numbers that it is now necessary to limit the number of contestants who can represent each college. C. C. Throop is managing the event this winter and he expects that a record-breaking entry list will be received.

Dartmouth has one man who is sure to place the Green high in the championship honors, and he is J. P. Carlton '22. Carlton is a splendid man with the skis, and not only holds the Dartmouth championship, but was high individual scorer in the competition for the President Harding Cup at Lake Placid, New York, December 31. In that competition he won the 100-yard skiing dash and the four-mile cross-country race. Carlton is also a fine tennis player. He is not taking part in the elimination races, as he has already been picked as captain of the team which will represent Dartmouth in the carnival.

Another undergraduate who is expected to star for Dartmouth in the carnival is A. W. Edson '25 of Meriden, Connecticut. Next to Carlton he is the best skier at Hanover. In one of the elimination meets he won the 220-yard dash and took third place in the four-mile cross-country race.

Construction work on the new ski-jump is rapidly nearing completion and indications are that it will be finished in time to provide Dartmouth jumpers with at least a week of practice before the intercollegiate contests of the winter carnival. This jump, according to Outing Club officials, will be one of the largest in the east. It is 85 feet high and 165 feet long, with a distance of 210 feet from the take-off to the flat. At its steepest point the steel trestle of the jump has a slope of 45 degrees. Half way up the jump a platform will be erected for men not wishing to avail themselves of the full length of the slide.

Dartmouth jumpers expect to be able to leap 150 feet on the new jump, a distance twice that usually attained on the old one.

INDIANA VARSITY MAY VISIT JAPAN

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Athletic authorities at Indiana University have received an invitation from Waseda University to send a Hoosier baseball team to Japan for a series of games during the spring. The Indiana Athletic Committee will meet within a short time to determine whether the team will be allowed to make the journey. Waseda has guaranteed the Crimson athletic authorities $20,000 to make the trip. Director E. O. Stiehm, Coach George Levis and several members of the faculty have expressed themselves as favoring the trip.

RESSER CHAMPION AT TRAPSHOOTING

NEW YORK, New York—Arthur Resser of Paris, Illinois, is the leading amateur trapshooter of North America for 1921, and Rush Ragee is the leading professional, according to averages announced yesterday by the American Trapshooting Association.

Resser, in winning the amateur championship during the season just closed, broke 2104 targets out of 2150, for an average of .9786. Ragee broke 1838 targets out of 1875, for an average of .9802.

HARDY WINS AT CANNES

CANNES, France (Sunday)—Samuel Hardy, captain of the United States Davis Cup team of 1920, defeated C. F. Æschliman today and won the men's singles championship in the Beau-Site tennis tournament. American players were all-around winners in the tournament, Miss Elizabeth Ryan taking the women's singles yesterday as well as being on the winning team in the mixed doubles, and Mr. Hardy, paired with Wallis Myers of England, carrying off the men's doubles.

GERARD IS NOMINATED

NEW YORK, New York — J. W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, has been nominated for president of the New York Athletic Club, to succeed W. M. Mills. A. H. Tennis, retired exporter, has been nominated for the vice-presidency. The election will be held tonight. An independent ticket has been formed in opposition to the regular nominations.

HEIGHTS CASINO DONATES TROPHY

Longwood Cricket Club Will Meet the Former in the First of a Series of Indoor Tennis Matches Next Month

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Followers of lawn tennis in Greater Boston, and members of the Longwood Cricket Club in particular, are much interested in the coming series of matches for the Heights Casino-Longwood Cup which has been donated by the Heights Casino Club of Brooklyn, New York, for a series of indoor tennis matches between members of those two famous clubs. The first series will take place on the Heights Casino courts February 4 and 5.

The cup is to go to the club which first wins it five times, and all of the matches are to be played on indoor courts. Competitions are to be made up of six matches in singles and three in doubles, and not more than 12 players may be named for either team, the players being nominated by the presidents of the two clubs. All matches are to be two out of three sets.

This series should furnish some splendid competition as the two clubs have in their membership some of the leading players of the country. R. N. Williams 2d, United States singles champion in 1914 and 1916, will be captain of the Longwood Cricket Club team, and among the other players eligible for the team are L. B. Rice, former Yale varsity star, and ranked No. 9 on this year's official ranking list for the United States; N. W. Niles, No. 10 on the 1921 ranking list; H. C. Johnson, former Massachusetts state singles outdoor champion; Richard Harte, intercollegiate doubles champion in 1914, 1915 and 1916; G. P. Gardner Jr., intercollegiate singles champion in 1907; G. C. Caner, intercollegiate singles champion in 1916 and I. C. Wright.

While the Heights Casino Club cannot offer such a large number of high-grade players, it should be able to put a strong all-round team in the field as it has among its membership W. M. Washburn, intercollegiate doubles champion in 1913 and a member of the United States Davis Cup team of 1920 and 1921; H. A. Throckmorton, former interscholastic champion; F. T. Hunter, former Cornell University star and semi-finalist in the world's lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon, England, last summer; Dean Mathey, intercollegiate doubles champion in 1910 and 1911; C. A. Major and H. G. M. Kelleher.

FOURTEEN GAMES ON BATES SCHEDULE

LEWISTON, Maine — Fourteen games are on the Bates College baseball schedule, which was announced yesterday as follows:

April 19—Bowdoin College; 29—Ft. Williams.
May 8—Harvard University at Boston; 10—New Hampshire College; 12—University of Maine; 17—Tufts College at Medford; 18—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 19—Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs; 20—New Hampshire College at Durham; 24—University of Maine at Orono; 27—Colby College; 31—Bowdoin College.
June 2—Bowdoin College at Brunswick; 7—Colby College at Waterville.

TO VISIT UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Oscar Mathiesen of Norway, international professional speed ice skating champion, will sail for the United States this week to complete in a series of races. Mathiesen plans to race Robert McLean, Norval Baptie, Edward Lamy, Art Staff and other American professionals.

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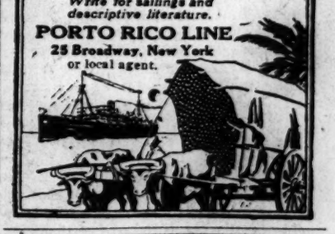

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BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near the Fenway, during the week beginning Monday, January 30, 1922.
Circulars containing detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
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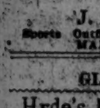

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

SHAKESPEARE AND THE JUDGES

An Interview With Mr. H. A. Saintsbury

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The decision of the English judges that the funds of the London County Council Schools cannot be used to buy Elizabethan Shakespeare performances for the school children, is arousing so much comment here in London that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor went to discover the views of that well known Shakespearean actor and scholar, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, upon the subject. In his dressing room at the St. James's Theater, while making up for the part of Sherlock Holmes in the revival of "The Speckled Band," he talked.

"Of course, technically and legally, the decision of the judges is a right decision," said Mr. Saintsbury. "There can be no question that the taxpayers' money should not be used to take the children to theatrical performances, however beneficial those performances may be. People are inclined to confound the two issues. To decide that the educational authorities have no power to use the funds for this purpose is not in any way to belittle the educational value of good Shakespearean performances. The judges have not expressed an opinion on that subject. They have merely decided that this way of employing the taxpayers' money does not come within the meaning of the act. I, myself, as a taxpayer, should object to my money being used for that purpose and yet no one sets a higher value on the educational value of Shakespeare than I, and, moreover, I am emphatically of opinion that that value, for children, depends almost entirely on their being able to see the plays well acted.

"Yes, I know by personal experience how difficult it is to make children love Shakespeare when all they are allowed to know of him is the printed text, so full of pitfalls and bogs for the youthful intelligence, and, I may add, for more mature readers as well. No body of men have ever disagreed with more virulence than Shakespearean commentators, with regard to the meaning of many passages in the works of our greatest poet. How then, can the mere layman be expected to understand at sight those cryptic utterances, which, under our present educational system, are set before the eyes of quite young children with no help to a due comprehension beyond a dull verbal explanation from a teacher who, in some cases, is not himself an adept on the subject!

"Remember that we are getting further and further away from the English that Shakespeare wrote. In Elizabeth's day that construction of the sentences was in common use but now not only do we take a short way with our grammar but many of the words that Shakespeare uses are only to be found in books. Our daily speech is as unlike Shakespeare's poetry as it can be, the use of imagery which was comparatively common in his time having degenerated now to the use of slang. Shakespeare is far more difficult to a child of these days than he would have been to a child of Elizabeth's time, and yet we put his beautiful works down before quite young children and expect to cultivate in them a love of a poet whose plays seem to them, in many cases, merely a task to be got through as best they can. This is wrong. It is even dangerous and if this is the only way in which we can bring Shakespeare to the notice of our children, why, we had better lay his works upon the shelf to be read by them for the first time when they are of an age to appreciate them.

"Oh, yes, I know there are exceptions; children belonging, perhaps, to literary families, or with a précocious sense of the beauty of language. There are always exceptions. But still I contend that the average child will not learn to love Shakespeare unless he is first shown the poet's plays upon the stage. I know that I, myself, when a child at school, hated having to learn 'chunks' from his works, just as a task. Their meaning was never really clear to me and when I asked questions my teacher only mystified me still further by giving me explanations just as difficult to follow and without the musical beauty of the original words. However, I happen to belong to a family that has long been connected with the theater, so I was early taken to see Shakespeare 'from the front.' That entirely changed my point of view and, after that, I could not be parted from the magic book. I hid a copy of Shakespeare under my desk at school and dipped into it at every chance and, I grieve to say, I even took it to church and, tearing away the leaves from my Bible, slipped Shakespeare in between the covers to read during the sermon! 'My daughter, who is now playing in Ben Greet's Shakespearean company, had a similar experience. She was given 'The Merchant of Venice' to study at school and she told me that she thought it a hateful play! It baffled and confused her, and seemed to her a mere collection of meaningless rhetoric. Not till she saw it on the stage did she recognize the wonderful humanity of its principal characters but, from then on, she learned to love it more and more. To my mind, there is no doubt whatever that the right way—in fact the only way—to learn to appreciate Shakespeare is to see his plays first of all upon the stage, adequately acted. After that, the study of the printed word becomes illuminated for the reader."

"Do you believe in teaching children to act?"

"Do I believe that the art of acting should be a subject included in the curriculum of the ordinary school? No, emphatically not! To begin with, acting can only be taught by the trained actor, and even then he must be a born teacher too! Bad training in any art is infinitely worse than none at all. It merely encourages false taste and implants mannerisms that a lifetime may prove insufficient to eradicate again. Moreover, I think it absolutely wrong to encourage children to think of the stage as a future means of livelihood, unless the child shows undoubted genius for acting. There are far too many people on our stage at the present moment who have no real ability for acting, and have merely taken to the theater because they had no inclination for any other form of livelihood and had an idea that it was easy to act and that actors had a good time! The stage is attractive to most people, and especially to the young. Acting is a natural instinct with most children, and they do not understand that it is a far cry from the little plays of childhood to the great, broad art of acting which forms the basis of the professional stage. To teach acting in schools is to prepare for the theater of the near future a terrible calamity; namely, the probable advent of innumerable ill-equipped, inadequate aspirants to stage honors. No art should be taught promiscuously to all and sundry by teachers who take the subject; with others, merely as a part of the scholastic duties imposed on them by rules and regulations. That is not the way to bring art into our daily life! On the contrary, the effect of any such system is more likely to be the banishment of the true artist from our shores, as he would run a grave risk of being crowded out by the imitation, machine-made artificer whose standard of values is that of the textbook!"

"Then do you not approve of passages from Shakespeare being taught to children at school?"

"Oh, yes. That is different altogether. They should be taught to say—not to recite—well-chosen passages from most of the famous plays, but the meaning of those passages should be made really clear to them. There is no faculty more valuable, nor one more conducive to success in life than a good memory, and we all know that it is a quality that grows by exercise. Let them learn to memorize and to memorize accurately while young. It is one of the most important tasks of the schoolmaster to inculcate the habit of accurate memory. Yet I must still lay stress on the fact that those passages should be well chosen. One of my own favorite parts is Iachimo, in 'Cymbeline,' yet no one with sense would give children any of his speeches to learn, for they are intricate in construction and need delivering with exceptional care if their meaning is to be conveyed to the audience. 'Cymbeline,' as of course you know, is full of cryptic passages, some of them probably inaccurately printed. Even the greatest brains have failed to decipher the significance of one or two passages in that play. Another part which I have a great desire to play is that of Parolles in 'All's Well that Ends Well,' but that, again, would be entirely unsuited to children. But 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'As You Like It,' and, above all, 'The Tempest' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' are full of passages that children should know and that they could learn with advantage. 'The Tempest' and the Dream seem to me especially suited to children for the very reason that, as plays, they are undramatic. They do not lose so much through being read and not acted, and a child may easily understand them and grow to love them merely through reading them. To memorize the lines of the man who wrote the most beautiful English ever penned (except that of the gentleman who translated the Bible!) is certainly the best of training for children, provided they understand what they memorize, but to let children repeat by heart what they do not rightly understand is to foster in them the very bad habit of reciting, like parrots, unintelligently."

PARIS SEES "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Moniter

PARIS, France—To write about the Paris theater is too often to repeat what has been said about the London theater—when if is not London that repeats what has been said about the Paris theater. During the past year or two there has been a remarkable interchange of pieces. There have been more translations and adaptations from the English and American stage in France than the writer remembers ever to have occurred before. The latest borrowing from London is not even translated or adapted; it is reproduced in its entirety and in the English tongue.

Generally regarded as the most entertaining performance given in London for several years, Gay's "Beggar's Opera" comes to Paris. It is far too late in the day to deal with this delightful piece as a piece. The present interest lies entirely in its transference to the Paris boards. There has recently been opened the Théâtre Caumartin. It is a tiny place which, it is understood, is in future to be given over chiefly to visitors from abroad. The French capital becomes still more cosmopolitan. Russians, Italians, Spaniards, Czechs—and now English—follow each other in swift succession and are each in their turn welcomed.

Indeed French folk who know no word of English do not find it difficult to understand "The Beggar's Opera"—at least in a broad sense—for the program is explicit, and the acting is so expressive, the music so exquisite in its kind, that even ignorance of the words is no bar to enjoyment of the spectacle.

The Little Theater is a fitting frame for this production. On a larger stage much of the daintiness would be lost. Always should attention be paid to the choice of a theater, for many excellent works have been destroyed in an immense hall and a certain number of works which require space for their production have been damaged by the narrowness of their cadre. The selection of a theater for a play is as important as the selection of a frame for a picture. The work may remain intrinsically the same, but after all it is necessary that the conditions are such as will cause its appreciation.

In this small box of the Théâtre Caumartin the music of clavecin and ancient string instruments is delicately tinkling. A special charm is given to the whole production by the diminutive scale that is employed. Here is a series of colored engravings of the eighteenth century. In France "The Beggar's Opera" is taken, in at least one of its aspects, as in some sense a parody of the Italian Opera and of Handelian methods. The airs are in some cases popular airs of the period, but in other instances are intended as satires on Handel. It is recorded that Handel was obliged, because of the fashion in which he was ridiculed, to renounce certain enterprises such as his Royal Academy of Music. But too much stress should not be laid upon this side of the piece. Undoubtedly in its thin fashion there is much musical entertainment to be had from "The Beggar's Opera."

As for the text it is satirical of abuses of the time—though its satire is that sort of satire which seeks cleverness for its own sake. Indeed, everything is artificial though pleasantly artificial. One is not truly polite, but one is elaborately courteous. Sweeping bows were of more importance than kindly actions. Love was a matter of epigram. It is a queer world to which we are introduced, a world of highwaymen and guardians of the prison, a world of curiously unreal and yet likable women. Andrew Shanks plays the part of Macheath and stands out from the company, which is nevertheless a good one, as easily the best. The rôle of Polly Peachum is taken by Pamela Baselow, who has a sweet soprano voice and who has caught perfectly the spirit of the eighteenth century. Of the rest of the cast it should be said that Stanley Vinven makes a knavish Filch, and the thief-catchers Peachum and Lockit are represented as cunning rogues by Eugène Leahy and Sidney Groom. Dorothy Gill is sprightly enough as Lucy Lockit.

The figures move joyously enough against their dark prison background, and as a study in manners, as a social satire, and as a pleasing musical play, Paris finds this little chef d'œuvre admirable. At the moment of writing it seems destined to enjoy real success, even if only on the ground of its novelty for French audiences.

HACKETT COMEDY IN NEW YORK

"Captain Applejack," an Arabian Nights adventure in three acts, by Walter Hackett, produced by Sam H. Harris at the Cort Theater, New York City, afternoon of January 2, 1921. The cast:

Lush	John Gray
Poppy Faire	Phoebe Foster
Mrs. Agatha Whatcombe	Marie Wainwright
Ambrose Applejohn	Wallace Eddinger
Anna Valeska	Mary Nash
Mrs. Pengard	Helene Lackaye
Horace Pengard	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Ivan Borolsky	Hamilton Revelle
Palmer	Maud Andrew
Dennett	Walter F. Scott
Johnny Jason	Harold Vermilye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Hackett burlesques melodrama with a vengeance. All the self-satisfied melodramas now crowding our theaters have only to drop in at the Cort to see themselves as others, at least many others, see them. But probably the vision would do them no good. They would go back to their own stages as unrepentantly melodramatic as ever. And how little the films would retain of the much they might learn from this Applejack!

Applejack was really Applejohn. Between Applejohn and Applejack there was all the difference existing between respectability and piracy. Ambrose Applejohn found that out soon enough after he had advertised the sale of his Cornwall house. He wished to roam the world seeking adventure. Within a flash of time he found this bluebird of his desire sitting upon his own doorstep. It lost no time in visiting him in variously curious forms. A Russian princess, spy against Lenine; a Tsarist black hundred now spying for Lenine; a strange woman accompanied by a mystic seer; a bag of jewels; a secret hiding place; a pirate treasure with proper accompaniment of map and hiding place; a pirate ship, with Stevensonian song, animated cutlass swaggering Yo-ho-hos, mutiny, the final test between mutinous leader and tyrannical pirate, the test of the cards, high man wins all, loser loses all, with the pirate triumphant by means of a pack full of aces.

All these elements of time-worn melodrama, and many more, are crowded uncomfortably into Applejohn's respectable existence within an hour of his wish for a change. The beautiful Princess Anna Valeska and the terrible spy, Ivan Borolsky, the strange woman and the mystic seer, enter Applejohn's quiet evening at home before he discovers that he is really direct descendant of a pirate, hence neither respectable nor shrinking. The other protagonists of melodrama, sweeping the imagination along with a mighty piratical force, appear to our hero as he dreams his strutting way among them, no longer a shrinking Applejohn, but a roaring Applejack. When he awakes for the third act, mystery, hidden treasure, the return of the villains as themselves and a score of other complications continue to haunt him, and he is now doubly handicapped by an inexplicable tendency to roar when he needs most to shrink. This idea of a character trembling with timidity, suddenly and frequently bursting into a terrific "Stir your stumps, blast ye," or a contemptuous "S-s-s-scum," would stamp the play with distinction, even if the piece were not worthy of attention generally.

Wallace Eddinger, as respectable and as piratical, disports himself with an infectious sense of the fun of the thing. Mary Nash, too, plays with just enough exaggeration to prevent trusting playgoers from taking her seriously, which would be a calamity. One can recall nothing more expressive in the way of stage business than Miss Nash's upraised left arm and pointing fingers when to the sailor's relation of his scheme for mutiny, she remarks, "It is well planned, it is well planned"; nor Mr. Eddinger's swagger to the accompaniment of his scornful "Scum!"

The other players reflect the burlesque atmosphere of the piece with varying success. Ferdinand Gottschalk is quite at home as the mystic seer, the Chinese, without whom no pirate crew would be complete. One feels that the players and Mr. Hackett, who directed them, had great fun in bringing out the laughter inherent in the interchangeable character of Ambrose. The pirate ship's cabin is a colorful scene, and the groupings preceding and over the card cutting are arranged with a fine sense of the pictorial.

DRAMATIC ART IN GREECE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Dramatic art, which found its birth in ancient Hellas, was not, as an art, quite extinguished under the Turkish domination, although the latter did nothing, of course, to encourage it. Those who supported it under the dark sway of the Turks were the Greek princes of Moldavia, who at Bucharest and Jasion patronized Greek drama and Greek actors. This state of things prevailed during the eighteenth century, and followed on a period remarkable also for the advancement of general education among the Greeks.

It was, however, only after the War of Independence that the dramatic art was especially cultivated at a time when the Hellenes, having obtained their national emancipation and being inspired by their newly won freedom, were pushing forward in every branch of industry and of art.

During the first few years which followed that war, and while King Otho was on the throne, the Greek dramatists used mostly to translate, imitate, or adapt plays principally from the French stage, and only very few tried to maintain a strictly Greek art.

But the dramatic education of all those men was not only acquired by a training at home, but also by experience gained through studying the foreign dramatic companies visiting Greece. A few went abroad to extend their studies.

The first building worthy of the name of a theater was the Municipal Theater of Athens, built during King Otho's reign. In the first Greek theaters not only were plays given but sometimes grand operas and comedies, and the rule was that after the tragedy was performed a short comedy was to follow, in this respect reminding us of the ancient Athenians who used to introduce a satyrical drama after a tragedy. These comedies were either translations from foreign works or native productions.

Quite a marked progress in every respect was made in dramatic art during the reign of George I. Amongst the first Greek dramatists who appeared during the early days of this King's reign the most distinguished were: Alexandros Rangabes, a prolific and general writer, who fulfilled prominent and many-sided functions in the life of the nation; A. Antoniades, director of the grammar school in Athens and also a poet and playwright; Sp. Vasilefades and D. Paparigopoulos. These two writers were friends. They are memorable for the harmony of their language, and tenderness of feeling. The subject matter of their work reminds us of many of the noblest pages in the history of Greece. Their plays are still reproduced on the stage and enchant their audiences, giving much satisfaction.

These poets were succeeded by Cleon Rangabes, who was the son of Alexandros Rangabes, by D. Vernardakis and J. Kalostypis. All these dramatic writers were strongly imbued with the spirit, method and "technique" of the ancient Greeks, and their works were not only awarded prizes, but were crowned with considerable popular enthusiasm. Vernardakis, being an excellent philologist and historian, as well as commentator of the works of Euripides, may be considered a worthy follower of that great ancient dramatist. Amongst his plays we may name "Merope" and "Fausta."

Of the contemporary play writers some wrote social dramas, others historical dramas, few produced both kinds. Of the first we may name Greg. Xenopoulos, whose work is excellent. His play entitled "The Students" has met with great success. Also Pantelis Horn, Paul Nirvanas, and George Tsocopoulos are three of the best known authors and play writers.

Of the second class we may mention Aspreas, and Pl. Rodocanakis. Of the third type of dramatists is Polybios Dimitracopoulos, a highly intellectual and versatile man, who is likewise well known for his translation of comedies of Aristophanes.

In this respect the late Georges Souris, after Lascaratos perhaps the best of the satyrical poets of modern Greece, may also be pointed out for his remarkable translation of some works of the same classical comic poet.

Among others we have the pleasure of naming Mme. Irene Athenaïa, who wrote some plays besides other writings. It is necessary to remember here that Lassanes did his utmost to encourage original drama in Greece by founding a fund for awarding annual prizes for the best competitor in the dramatic art. In the work of furthering dramatic art in Greece a great work lies with the Dramatic School of Athens, which was established some years ago.

The actors, as in other countries, have a sufficient income to live upon, and those that are very prominent in their art are highly esteemed in Greece, and presents are heaped upon them by their admirers. Amongst the actors of international and high culture was Lecatsas, who acted in Shakespearean plays in Athens and was well read in the English literature of the Elizabethan age. It may be added that there are excellent translations of Shakespearean drama in modern Greek, and the reading, as well as the acting, is very popular. Shakespeare is also studied in the schools. Contemporary with Lecatsas was Madame Paraskesvopoulos, who was a great tragédienne. At the present time prominent actresses are Madame Kyveli and Miss Cotopouli, and for Shakespeare's drama Oiconomos, who studied in Vienna's conservatoire. The prosperity of a number of the theaters has increased with the increasing prosperity of the country, and the type of building has greatly improved. The Royal Theater and the New Demoticon (municipal) are very good examples of theater construction in Greece.

During the winter the theaters produce many operas and concerts and the theatrical companies are then often on tour, and even go abroad. These companies return to the capital during the spring to produce plays, vaudevilles and operettas, and are greatly encouraged by the support of Greeks who come from all parts.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"She Stoops to Conquer," by Oliver Goldsmith, revived at the Royal Court Theater, London. The cast:

Sir Charles Marlow	Louis O'Connor
Young Marlow	James Dale
Hardcastle	H. O. Nicholson
Hastings	George Hayes
Tony Lumpkin	Alfred Clark
Diggory	Miles Malleson
Mrs. Hardcastle	Margaret Yarde
Miss Hardcastle	Ena Grossmith
Miss Neville	Eileen Beldon
Maid	Gwendolen Evans

LONDON, England—When Goldsmith produced at Covent Garden, in 1773, the comedy or farce, as, in fact, it is, which—because based upon an actual incident in his early life—he first called "The Mistakes of a Night," our stage was in a bad way. Frigid morality, and sickly sentiment—reactions against the impropriety of Restoration drama—were fast emptying the theaters; and Goldsmith, though he well knew that "undertaking a comedy not merely sentimental was very dangerous"—as he wrote to Johnson—dared nevertheless to run the risk and won a corresponding reward: for "She Stoops to Conquer" stands second only to "The School for Scandal" among the most popular of our old English comedies.

And there it is likely to remain, for, improbable though the story may be, the situations are all so adroitly contrived, the characters are so well contrasted, and the dialogue is so charming a blend of homely wisdom, boisterous humor, mannered elegance and delicate wit, that one can never quite tire of it all, provided only that the play is well cast and acted in the true spirit of Goldsmith comedy.

Of the revival at the Court Theater, this could not be said without certain reservations. There were obvious blemishes, yet the stronger members of the company more than atoned for the shortcomings of the weaker ones. Quite the best individual performance was that of James Dale—as Young Marlow—whose impersonation of the eighteenth century gallant, so self-assured in his relations with all men—and with women of a lower social grade than his own—yet petrified by false shame when he finds himself in the presence of a lady, was an admirable piece of acting. His swift transition from careless ease before Hastings to bewildered embarrassment in the presence of Miss Hardcastle could not have been more truthfully conveyed; and this most promising young actor will surely be able to look back upon his Marlow as one of the best things he has yet done. He was ably played up to by Mr. George Hayes as Hastings, though this actor had not so finished a conception of his part as had the other. In his bouts with the men he was admirable, but he did not get as much as he might out of what may be made the most effective of all his scenes, namely, that in which by a succession of insincere compliments he exposes one after another the social vanities of the gullible Mrs. Hardcastle. Such lines as

Mrs. Hardcastle. "... one must dress a little particular, or one may escape in the crowd.

Hastings (bowing). But that can never be your case, madam, in any dress.

if they are to make their full effect, should be spoken with all the flattering unction that the actor can put into them; and this Mr. Hayes made no attempt to do.

To state that Hardcastle was played by Mr. H. O. Nicholson amounts to saying that it was perfectly done. This fine comedian's work in old English character of any period is always exactly right; and his performance in this instance was of the utmost value to the play as a whole. Miss Margaret Yarde, too, as his spouse—though we think her acting sometimes overstrained and occasionally rather on the coarse side—was always vigorous and full of life.

The weaknesses that most detracted from the complete success of the evening were seen in the representations of the young ladies of the old country "inn." Miss Ena Grossmith—strongly resembling her father—who undertook Kate Hardcastle, though she acted with commendable vivacity and finesse, has not yet acquired the sense of atmosphere, nor of period absolutely essential to the sound rendering of such a comedy as this. Her speech and her movements were centuries too modern; and the same, though in less degree, must be said of Miss Eileen Beldon, as "Miss Neville." Both young actresses, we seem to remember, have been playing lately what are sometimes called "flapper" parts in modern comedy; and from 1921 to 1773 is so long a leap backward as only study and wider experience will enable them successfully to make.

Tony Lumpkin, we should add, was intrusted to that sound comedian Mr. Alfred Clark, who if not quite able to give us the spontaneous high spirits of a boy of 20—his humor was rather slow and deliberate—got himself otherwise quite into the character, and was always genuinely funny. The traditional business of the comedy was excellently worked up, a feature of the revival for which thanks are due to Lady Benson who, having had "She Stoops to Conquer" for many years in the repertoire of the Benson School, has placed her long experience of the play at Mr. Fagan's disposal.

THEATRICAL NOTES

To try out the unusual and rare in dramatic writing and production has been undertaken by The Curtain, New York City, to be known as the Little Theater of the West Side. Located in the Riverside Drive section, this organization will have the active support of Mrs. Fiske, Margaret Anglin, Margaret Wycherly, George Arliss, Lionel Atwill, Holbrook Blinn and Richard Bennett. Associated with them are such painters as Childe Hassam, Willy Pogany, Robert Henri and Sam Wooff. Their productions will be professional, both in acting and direction. Competent amateurs who may be serious students of the theater will be given opportunity in formances in support of a visiting matinees arranged for children, and from this training school may earn their appearances in the evening per-star.

In Vienna, at the Burgtheater, a three-act drama, "Madame Legros," written by Heinrich Mann, has been produced with considerable success. The scenes are laid in Paris, and the piece centers round the French Revolution. Gerhart Hauptmann's "Peter Brauer," at the Raimundtheater, is another novelty, but neither the critics nor the public are overpleased with it.

Sydney Repertory Theater Society has won hearty appreciation by its production, under the direction of Mr. Gregan MacMahon, of Bernard Shaw's interlude "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," and Galsworthy's "The Foundations." The Dark Lady (Mary Fitton) was played by Miss Doris Fitton, who is descended from the Mary Fitton associated with the Shakespearean legend.

Australians will miss Miss Dorothy Branton, who recently left the Theater Royal, Sydney, for London via San Francisco and Los Angeles. The young Australian actress has had a successful 12 months' tour but she has no intention of allowing London audiences to forget her.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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THE HOME FORUM

Afternoon

There is an Attic radiance in the air,
So chaste and keen, it cuts the day as clear
As some Greek marble, on the fancy's mood—
A gleaming beauty and a curving grace,—
And glint of sandaled footsteps on the strand,
While cloud-groups yonder seem to rise and shine,
Like Doric ruins from the rippling blue;
And by the thrilling fragrance everywhere,
I know 'tis Paestum yonder and the breath,
Her peerless roses, yielding up their hearts
In the sea-god's temple, and my happy soul,
A censer lifted for the worshiping sweet.

—Anne Cleveland Cheney.

Arnold on Emerson

[Burroughs to Walt Whitman]

West Park, Jan. 8, '84.

Dear Walt: That piece of writing of yours in the last Critic is to me very impressive. It is seldom you have fallen into such a noble and lofty strain. As I am myself trying to write a little these days, it makes me sad. It is like a great ship that comes to windward of me and takes the breeze out of the sail of my little shallop. I shall have to lay by today and let the impression wear off. I think you have hit it exactly with that word physiological. It lets in a flood of light. The whole essay is one to be long conned over.

I went down to New York to hear Arnold on Emerson Friday night. Curtis—the pensive Curtis—introduced the lecturer. I wonder if you have heard Curtis speak? 'Tis a pity he is not a little more robust and manly. He fairly leans and languishes on the bosom of the Graces, one after another. Arnold looked hearty and strong and spoke in a foggy, misty English voice, that left the outlines of his sentences pretty obscure, but which had a certain charm after all. The lecture contained nothing new. The Tribune report you sent me is an admirable summary—the pith of the whole lecture. He does not do full justice to Emerson as I hope to show in my essay. At least Emerson can be shorn of these things, and left a more impressive figure than Arnold leaves him. He had much to say about Carlyle, too, but would not place him with the great writers! Because he was more than a great literary man he denied him literary honors. . . .

With much love,
John Burroughs.

—"With Walt Whitman in Camden," Horace Traubel.

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Free Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN a recently published book, Bishop Gore of the Church of England declares, "I have, ever since I was an undergraduate, been certain that I must be, in the true sense, a free-thinker." Here he expresses a conviction that has come to many sincere and spiritually minded persons, the record of whose achievements is to be found in history and story. Yet in spite of the undoubted good accomplished by fearless ones who have rejected outworn traditions to follow conscience, the term "free-thinker" is in more or less bad repute and associated with distasteful attitudes on social questions and the rejection not only of arbitrary and stagnant authority, but also sometimes of righteous and necessary law. When one begins to consider it in the light of what Christian Science teaches, however, he begins to understand that the reason why free-thinking, so called, has not accomplished what it should and is even thought dangerous by many good people is that it really is not free thinking at all. The man who feels that he has freed himself from useless tradition or the irksome trammels of the laws of society, yet who believes that his thinking is done in and by a brain, that his liberty to think is continually bounded by the evidences of his senses and their demands upon him, and that he is at all times more or less subject to the thought of others, if not to their laws, is very far from being "in the true sense, a free-thinker." In fact, such a one usually finds, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 337 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "Sensualism is not bliss, but bondage."

In this same book we can learn not only what free thinking is not, but what it is. That God is Mind and that He is infinite is generally admitted, but Mrs. Eddy goes further in Christian Science and says, "We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite." (Science and Health, p. 469.) The only possible conclusion that can be drawn from this statement which, though it seems revolutionary, has actually been subjected to proof, is that there is in reality no such thing as the human mind and its supposed thinking, called free or otherwise, but that since there is only one infinite, divine Mind, Soul, Spirit, Principle, all the thinking that really is, is the thinking of that Mind. Surely this is always free thinking in every conceivable right sense of the term. Since Mind is infinite, its thinking is free from all the limitations of time, space, and partial ignorance. Since Mind is Spirit, Soul, it is not dependent upon and in bondage to all sorts of sense impressions as is the supposed thinking of the human mind. This Mind is free to think, uninfluenced by other minds, for there are no others. Its free thinking is absolutely orderly and lawful, for it is Principle.

All this may, however, be admitted and still the argument will come that even though complete freedom of thought is a prerogative of infinite Mind, it certainly does not belong to man. Mrs. Eddy not only says and has proved, as have in some degree many of her followers, that there is but one Mind, but she says in the passage referred to above, "We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite," and on page 319 of Science and Health states, "Mystery, miracle, sin, and death will disappear when it becomes fairly understood that the divine Mind controls man and man has no Mind but God." Unless one rejects entirely the teaching of Christian Science with its undeniable proofs, there is no alternative but to accept completely its teaching that man whose Mind is God thinks with perfect, unshackled freedom at all times.

A Christian Science treatment is an example of real free thinking, it is not one person thinking about another person with all the limitations and uncertainties inevitable under such conditions, it is not thinking in any way subject to sense evidence, but is the loving, harmonious, lawful thinking of the divine Mind destroying whatever would claim to limit its operation, it is free thinking destroying the false claim that there can be any other kind of thinking about or by or through man.

Perhaps one of the most tenacious forms which mental bondage seems to take is the inability to control the trend of one's own thinking, the belief that quite contrary to his best intentions a man's thought wanders off into unprofitable and even harmful byways, perhaps just when he wants most to be thinking clearly and helpfully. So long as one accepts the suggestion that his thinking is done by a finite human mind, all widely advertised systems to induce "concentration" to the contrary, he can never really control the effort of this mind to counterfeit the freedom it can never really attain. The only way to rid one's self of this false sense of freedom is by gaining the true freedom. The divine Mind, the only Mind of man, never wanders, for it is omnipresent and omniactive,—its avenues of thought and expression are infinite and all of them are good.

The real free thinker is never enslaved by irresponsibility, his thought is liberated from any trace of selfishness and he is therefore preeminently able to serve his fellows wisely and to give the help the world sorely needs. Paul saw this when he wrote to the Corinthians, "He that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman: likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant," and in a later chapter of the same epistle, "For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more." Service and freedom are really but different names for the same truth, that man, independent of any human circumstance, thinks freely with and serves the one Mind.

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"The Day Before Christmas," from the painting by Edward W. Redfield

The First Sign of England

It was on one of those huge liners, and the steward told him they would reach Plymouth in the morning. He was packing up his things in his cabin. England to-morrow! The things went into his trunks in the lump, with a compressing foot after each. It did not matter. . . . The only care he took was with the toucans' brilliant skins, the bundle of arrows—they would excite the Boy—and the barbaric Indian ornaments for Miss Muffet and the Curly Nob; how their eyes would shine. His telegram from Plymouth would surprise them. They did not know where he was.

But he knew, when they did not, that there was but one more day to tick off on the calender to complete the exile. He had turned back that day to the earlier pages of the diary and found some illuminating entries; "Gone," or "That's another," were written across some spaces which otherwise were blank. It was curious that those cryptic entries recalled the hours they stood for more vividly to his mind than those which had happenings minutely recorded. He threw the diary into a trunk; the long job was finished.

The sunshine all that day was different from the well remembered burning weight of the tropics. It was a frail and grateful spring warmth, and the incidence of its rays was happy and illuminating, as though the light had only just reached the world, and so things looked just discovered and interesting. A faint silver haze hung upon a pallid sea, and the slow smooth rounds of water were full of fugitive glints and flashes. You hardly knew the sea was there. The mist was the luminous nimbus of a new world, a world not yet fully formed, for it had no visible bounds. Night came, and a nearly full moon, and the only reality was the stupendous bulk of the liner. She might have been in the clouds, herself a dark cloud near the moon, with but rumors of light in the aerial deeps beneath. It seemed another of the dreams. Would he wake up presently to the reality of the forest, with the sun blazing on the enamel of its hard foliage?

He wanted some assurance of time and space. He would stay on deck till the first sign came of England. So he leaned motionless for hours on the rail of the boat-deck, gazing ahead, where the outlook remained as unshapen as it had since he left home. Far on the port bow appeared the headlight of a steamer.

He watched that light. This then was no dream of the sea. But was it a headlight? . . . No!

The Bishop's! England now!

The steward came again, peeping through his curtain, and said, "Plymouth, sir!" and turned on the glow lamp, for it was not yet dawn. There was an early breakfast laid in the saloon; but he went on deck. The liner had hardly any way on her; the water was but uncoiling noiselessly alongside. There were shapes of hills near, with villas painted on them, but so bluish and immaterial was all that it might have ripples like the flat water, being but a flimsy background which could be easily shaken. The hills drew nearer imperceptibly, grew higher. A touch of real day gave a hill-top body; and there was a confident shout from somebody unseen in plain English. The vision grounded and got substance. Not only home, but spring in Devon.

From the train window the countryside in the tones and flush of the renascence absorbed him. He went from side to side of the carriage. What was most extraordinary was the sparsity and lowness of the trees and bushes, the fineness of the growth. The outline of the trees could be seen, and they crouched so near the ground and were so very meagre. The colors were faint enough to be but tinted ghosts. The biggest of the trees were manageable, looked like toys. The orderly hedges, the clean roads, the geometrical pattern of the fields, gave him assurance once more of order and security. Here was law again, and the permanence of affairs long decided upon. . . .

The slowing of the train woke him. They were running into Paddington. He got his feet fair and solid on London before the train stopped, and looked into the crowd waiting there. A flushed youngster ran towards him out of a group, then stopped shyly. He caught The Boy, and held him up. . . .—"The Sea and the Jungle," by H. M. Tomlinson.

A Rainbow of Northern Skies

It was in this same region that I saw the grandest rainbow I have ever seen. All day the entire heavens had been overcast, with intermittent drizzling rain, and at eventide the heavy pall was suddenly lifted at the northwestern horizon just enough to let the level rays of the sun stream through. Instantly there sprang out against the dense, dripping clouds the most superb and startling display of colour my eyes have ever witnessed. There were two complete, concentric bows, with a definite outline of a third, spanning the river. The inner of the two was brighter, I think, than any rainbow I ever saw out of Alaska, but the outer one was so dazzlingly brilliant that we who saw it were dumb with amazement and awe. Never before had I seen the prismatic colours so distinct from each other, so sharply divided into separate bands; never before such rich and lustrous effulgence. Then in an instant it was gone, and the sun had set, and the leaden skies took a deeper sombreness from the recollection of the pomp and splendour they had so recently displayed. I will not say that Claude or Turner could not have painted this scene, though the palettes of Titian and Paul Veronese were more familiar with the pure, rich tints that would have been required; but I am sure that whoever had painted it would have been called extravagant and sensational by any one strange to our skies.—"Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries," Hudson Stuck.

Silvery Radiance

Gleaming in silver are the hills,
Blazing in silver is the sea,
And a silvery radiance spills
Where the moon drives royally.

—James Stephens.

Redfield's Paintings of Winter

Of the American landscapists probably Mr. Redfield is the most widely known. He was the first American landscapist from whom the French Government bought a picture to hang in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris.

It would be impossible for Mr. Redfield to paint a hopeless winter, yet he never fails to make us feel the true spirit of the frost king. There is no sentimental masking of the desolation that follows in the wake of snow and ice. At one time we feel the light fluffy snow that is soft and warm, like a wool comforter; then again the heavy wet snow that weighs down, like a cheap cotton comforter, with no semblance of warmth and comfort in it. He often changes his point of view in dealing with the cranky uncertain king of winter, but he does it to help us to a better appreciation of the whimsical vagaries of a monarch subject to powers beyond him. . . . His keen appreciation of the latent power buried under the snow and ice and hidden in the gaunt leafless trees infuses a sense of life. The barrenness of the aspect gives no hint of a dead world. . . .

Edward W. Redfield, born in Bridgeport, Delaware, in 1868, is decidedly individual, yet his individuality is not of the eccentric kind. He works almost exclusively out of doors, and very rapidly, so that many canvases are the result of a season's work. Many of his paintings are scenes from near his home in the Delaware Valley country, but their import cannot be confined to any special section; wherever is found snow and ice there is the essence of his art.—Lorinda Munson Bryant, "American Pictures and Their Painters."

Lewis Carroll and Edward Bok

The editor was very desirous of securing something for his magazine that would delight children, and he hit upon the idea of trying to induce Lewis Carroll to write another Alice in Wonderland series. He was told by English friends that this would be difficult, since the author led a secluded life at Oxford and hardly ever admitted any one into his confidence. But Bok wanted to beard the lion in his den, and an Oxford graduate volunteered to introduce him to an Oxford don through whom, if it were at all possible, he could reach the author. The journey to Oxford was made, and Bok was introduced to the don, who turned out to be no less a person than the original possessor of the highly colored vocabulary of the "White Rabbit" of the Alice stories.

"Impossible," immediately declared the don. "You couldn't persuade Dodgson to consider it." Bok, however, persisted, and it so happened that the don liked what he called "American perseverance."

"Well, come along," he said. "We'll beard the lion in his den, as you say, and see what happens. You know, of course, that it is the Reverend Charles L. Dodgson that we are going to see, and I must introduce you to that person, not to Lewis Carroll. He is a tutor in mathematics here, as you doubtless know; lives a rigidly secluded life; dislikes strangers; makes no friends; and yet withal is one of the most delightful men in the world if he wants to be."

But as it happened upon this special occasion when Bok was introduced to him in his chambers in Tom Quad, Mr. Dodgson did not "want to be" delightful. There was no doubt that back of the studied reserve was a kindly, charming, gracious gentleman, but Bok's profession had been mentioned and the author was on right guard.

When Bok explained that one of the special reasons for his journey from America this summer was to see him, the Oxford mathematician sufficiently softened to ask the editor to sit down. Bok then broached his mission.

"You are quite in error, Mr. Bok," was the Dodgson comment. "You are not speaking to the person you think you are addressing."

For a moment Bok was taken aback. Then he decided to go right to the point.

"Do I understand, Mr. Dodgson, that you are not 'Lewis Carroll'; that you you did not write Alice in Wonderland?"

For an answer the tutor rose, went into another room, and returned with a book which he handed to Bok. "This is my book," he said simply. It was entitled, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants, by C. L. Dodgson. When he looked up, Bok found the author's eyes riveted on him.

"Yes," said Bok. "I know, Mr. Dodgson. If I remember correctly, this is the same book which you sent a copy to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, when she wrote to you for a personal copy of your Alice."

Dodgson made no comment. The face was absolutely without expression save for a kindly compassion intended to convey to the editor that he was making a terrible mistake.

"As I said to you in the beginning, Mr. Bok, you are in error. You are not speaking to 'Lewis Carroll.'" And then: "Is this the first time you have visited Oxford?"

Bok said it was; and there followed the most delightful two hours with the Oxford mathematician and the Oxford don, walking about and into the wonderful college building, and afterward the three had a bite of lunch together. But all efforts to return to "Lewis Carroll" were futile. While saying good-by to his host, Bok remarked:

"I can't help expressing my disappointment, Mr. Dodgson, in my quest in behalf of the thousands of American children who love you and who would so gladly welcome 'Lewis Carroll' back."

The mention of children and their love for him momentarily had its effect. For an instant a different light came into his eyes, and Bok instinctively realized Dodgson was about to say something. But he checked himself. Bok had almost caught him off his guard.

"I am sorry," he finally said at the parting at the door, "that you should be disappointed, for the sake of the children as well as for your own sake. I only regret that I cannot remove the disappointment."

And as the trio walked to the station, the don said: "That is his attitude toward all, even toward me. He is not 'Lewis Carroll' to any one; is extremely sensitive on the point, and will not acknowledge his identity. That is why he lives so much to himself. He is in daily dread that some one will mention Alice in his presence. Curious, but there it is."—"The Americanization of Edward Bok, An Autobiography."

Gyp and His Friends the Crew

Gyp was our dog, and generally alluded to as a little wonder! a pure black and tan, and a perfect, almost rare specimen of his kind. A beautiful head and points. He could do anything! Hide an apple or orange in any room of the house, and where you liked, he was sure to find it. The ordinary-places of concealment, ladies' pockets and coal scuttles, Gyp only laughed at. It was pretty to see him hunt. A short sharp bark as he was sent out of the room, knowing as well as you, what was going to happen. Say you put the apple on top of the highest picture, or in the globe of a lustre! In came Gyp, not uttering a sound, as he beat every corner, sniffed at a scuttle en passant, looked in at a pocket, found the scent was above, gave one little whine of delight, and finally stood trembling on his hind legs, his little neck outstretched, and his nose straight to the apple. Singularly enough he loved the water, and would spend solitary hours diving for stones. . . . It was often embarrassing to the crew, for he would, under some sudden inspiration, take a header from the boat in one of his diving fits, and nothing but getting out, and wading or swimming after him (which he gloried in) would induce him to come back. He was of a most affectionate nature, . . . He became greatly attached to the crew, but chiefly to Stroke, whom from the first he took possession of, almost equally with Bow, who was his master.—"An Autumn Holiday on French Rivers," by L. L. Molloy.

I Heard Sweet Voices

I heard sweet voices waking in the ivy
And in the hazel ha-ha and the eaves,
And first the robin, then the blackbird, then
The starling shrill
And sparrows all the day long never still, . . .

Then the wind in the trees began his rustling,
Stepping from bough to bough and hedge to hedge,
And all the hooded nodding green heads stirred,
Repeating each
To other their scarce intermitted speech.

I knew, but could not their quick syllabing
Into slow words translate; but had I wings
To bear me in among their thickest boughs,
And blackbird's song
Or wren's, I might repeat it without wrong; . . .

—John Freeman.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

And Now Genoa

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has played Mr. Hughes' trump card at the Washington Conference over again in the Conference at Cannes. His success has been equally remarkable. The French papers, taken aback for the moment, are only beginning to realize that in the new conference at Genoa Germany and Russia will occupy chairs. The result is a sudden unloosening of criticism which takes the form of suggesting that when Mr. Briand last visited England he gave hostages to fortune to an extent that he failed to disclose to the Chambers on his return. In a way it is here the danger of the situation lies. Mr. Briand's political life hangs at all times by a thread, and it is only the hesitation of his opponents, as to when they shall take it, which has enabled him to survive up to the present time. The "Temps," and the "Temps" alone, seems to realize that he has only succumbed to the inevitable, for the rest the yerdict may be summed up not so much as one of condemnation, as of the violence of the condemnation.

Yet something had to happen if the economic equilibrium of Europe was to be maintained. It is only necessary to watch the weather vanes on the roofs of the newspaper offices, all swinging in various directions, to realize the difficulties before any prime minister. Mr. Briand is not the only man under fire. Mr. Lloyd George himself is under fire, as indeed he must have known he would be when he proposed that the respectable firm of Ulianoff and Bronstein should be invited to sit beside Mr. Briand or Mr. Viviani. But these things never trouble Mr. Lloyd George. If there is a statesman in Europe, or as he would apparently prefer it, politician, who has a contempt for consistency, he is entitled to say, I am the man! And in this Mr. Lloyd George, at the moment, is certainly in the right. It is not the least good attempting to apply the political formulas of 1920 to 1922. Whatever may be the truth about Russia, Ulianoff and Bronstein remain, and it is quite impossible to restore the European equilibrium with Russia or Germany left out of the balance. What the result of bringing Russia to Genoa may prove to be, is altogether another matter. But Mr. Lloyd George's political courage resembles the tailor's thimble, and no doubt he relies as usual upon his intuition at the moment to see the matter through.

The case of Germany is, of course, considerably different. But although Germany has not got the Bolshevist terror to her credit, she has the terrorism of the late war. Nevertheless, Germany is a nation of some seventy millions of people, and in planning for the future economic equilibrium of Europe it is impossible to leave these seventy millions out. What the bringing in of Germany and Russia really means, insists the Débats, is that Germany is to be allowed to exploit Russia at her leisure. Such a statement is really rather like throwing oil on a political fire, and it is really only the way which the Débats takes of driving home its attack on Mr. Briand as an illusionist, dreaming he is a statesman, and following the figure of some Fata Morgana into the morass. As a matter of fact, if the Débats would stop to think, no country, in the words of a certain homely proverb, can have its cake and eat it. There is a whirling of words round the term reparations, but how is it possible for Germany to pay reparations except out of her foreign trade? That simple truism has been set down times innumerable, yet the opponents of Mr. Briand in Paris, while they insist upon placing reparations in the front of their program, insist as a second term, if it be a second term, on a foreign policy which would make the payment of reparations impossible. Mr. Lloyd George made this perfectly clear, for about the thousandth time, in the masterly résumé of the European situation with which he carried the day at Cannes. It was all very well, he said, to accuse everybody who advocated setting Germany in the way of paying reparations, as a pro-German, but it was the most utter nonsense to talk of insisting on reparations whilst making it impossible for reparations to be paid. What, he continued, the out-and-out opponents of Germany were really doing was trying to drive her into the political position of a second Russia, and so to bring about the overturning of national security everywhere.

To say that Great Britain had not suffered, because she alone in Europe was succeeding in balancing her budget, was to leave out of sight the fact that she alone in Europe had had the courage to raise her taxes to the point which made her the most highly taxed country in the whole world. The English taxpayer was paying twice what the French taxpayer was paying; whilst, when it came to Russia, it was a little surprising to hear denunciations of Russia as a power soaked with blood come from gentlemen who had just negotiated a treaty with the worst political assassin in the whole world, the Nationalist Government in Turkey, which had been responsible for the Armenian massacres. When Mr. Lloyd George is pressed in his intrenchments, he has a way of sallying out, and making political speeches which expose political hypocrisy in the frankest way, and it was the impossibility of answering his unfoldment of the conditions of chaos in Europe which won his victory, as Mr. Hughes won his victory, in Washington, by the staggering outspokenness of his proposals concerning capital ships. Open discussions of political questions always pay, though governments do not always see it, and though Mr. Lloyd George himself is one of the worst opponents of publicity, when he believes such a course suits his convenience.

No doubt the decision taken at the conference in Cannes is receiving the most careful consideration in Washington. The invitation has gone to Washington to take part in the conference, and Mr. Harding's government is faced with the choice between avoiding all participation in that conference, or leaving the great powers there to settle an economic question in which the United States is amongst the powers most intimately concerned, owing to the extent of Europe's debt to her. Thus the United States is beginning to experience more and more the unavoidable effects of being a creditor nation. When you become a creditor nation, the policy of isolation becomes almost an impossible one. But there is for the United States something more serious at stake than the loss of its European debts. The United States could bear that loss, and not be particularly the worse for it, might, as a matter of fact, be all the better for it. What the country cannot afford to disregard is the failing European demand for its farm products and the manufactures of its factories. If something is not done to maintain this demand, not only may the loss of the huge indebtedness have to be faced, but a condition of depressed industry in the agricultural as well as the manufacturing districts. The loss of the European loans is a loss which might be written off and finished with, but the loss of the exports of American farm products and the manufactures of her factories to Europe is something the effects of which would continue to be felt. Therefore, the position of Mr. Harding and of Mr. Hughes, as the two men chiefly concerned in solving this problem, is one of extraordinary difficulty, which deserves all the help which the country is in a position to give to them.

The Matter With the Philippines

NOBODY can read the report which Major-General Leonard Wood and the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes recently submitted to President Harding, giving the results of their six months' study of conditions in the Philippines, without getting an idea that there is something the matter with the islands. If corroboration for that idea were to be sought, it might be found in the statement made not so very long ago by the American Chamber of Commerce, advising against the investment of capital in the archipelago pending the coming of more stable political conditions there. Neither of these pronouncements contains anything that can justly mediate permanently against the Philippines or their people, yet both indicate that the present status is not all that it should be. Both constitute a demand for caution in all insular dealings, and for careful inquiry as a prerequisite for all Philippine commitments, whether of a commercial or a governmental nature. For although the drawback to Philippine progress which is at present discernible need not continue in evidence, and probably will not continue long, it is a very real thing just now, and therefore it must be reckoned with.

Summed up, the matter with the Philippines is too much politics. The testimony of the special mission, composed of General Wood and former Governor Forbes, and even more definitely the testimony of Americans of long residence in the islands who have lately been in the United States, leads to the conclusion that the Filipino people have had the way to political power opened to them considerably more swiftly than they have acquired poise and experience sufficient to enable them to make good use of it. That, in a nutshell, is the difficulty, regardless of the color given to it by different groups of facts or its amplification by varied masses of detail. Yet there is nothing so very surprising in the discovery. Only twenty-three years, all told, have intervened since the Americans went into the islands. It would be surprising indeed if, in that relatively brief period, the Filipinos had learned to govern themselves without some vestiges of inefficiency. In a large sense, there is no discredit to them or to the United States in the record of their achievement. Rather, there is something to marvel at in the fact that they have done so well.

The Filipinos were peculiarly adapted to play their part in the great and significant experiment in which the American occupation of the islands involved them. Of Oriental stock, they were early withdrawn in large part from the influence of the Hindu-Malayan and Chinese empires by the coming of the Spaniards. Spain ruled in the islands from about 1570 until the Americans took them over, in 1898. If the rule of Spanish viceroys was not altogether beneficent, it must be credited with bringing in the influence of at least a nominal Christianity and of the Roman law, and with giving the insular life an early and decided set toward Occidental civilization. This is remarkable, in view of the peculiar situation of the Philippines almost at the doors of countries so typically Oriental as were China and Japan during the greater part of the period of Spanish ascendancy in the Philippines. Thus Spain laid a foundation in the islands which was of more than a little value as preparing the way for American ideas, even in such matters as the administration of government. When the Americans took hold, the period of military control, from August 13, 1898, to July 1, 1901, saw civil government set up, schools opened, courts established, and proper sanitation undertaken. Then came a period of organization, continuing until October 16, 1907, in which the Philippine Commission, composed of appointees of the President of the United States, was the sole legislative body of the islands. Between 1907 and 1913 was the so-called constructive period, in which one-half of the legislative power, namely that comprised in the lower house, was turned over to a body of elected Filipinos, known as the Philippine Assembly, with which the Philippine Commission served as the upper house, or senate. In these three periods the policy was followed of utilizing Filipinos in the government, by introducing them in the less responsible positions and working them up to more responsible participation in affairs as rapidly as their efficiency and training warranted. At the end of the third period, the proportion of Filipinos in the service was 72 per cent, as against 28 per cent American.

There followed a fourth period, marked by a policy of almost complete Filipinization. This was from 1914 until 1921. In it the Filipinos were allowed to attain a majority in the Philippine Commission, or upper house, and, through the agency of the Jones bill, the Christian and civilized provinces were allowed to elect the members of both houses of the Legislature. The latter had legislative control over the whole archipelago, although the non-Christian portions were accorded representatives whom the Governor-General should appoint. This provision of the Jones bill is now the fundamental law of the islands, and under it, according to the special mission's report, "the orderly process of promotion on proved efficiency from the less important positions was changed to a hurried placing of Filipinos in nearly all the higher positions." As a result, the proportion of Americans in the government service is now only 4 per cent, while the Filipinos constitute 96 per cent. Merely as a matter of percentages, this change would not necessarily be worth noting. As a matter of fact, however, it is significant. It has been accompanied by a retardation of the processes of government, an increase in its cost, a loss of efficiency both in actual administration and in the determination of methods, accompanied by signs of a lowering of the administrative morale. These effects are to be traced quite directly to the prevailing conditions in politics. There is a hard and fast control by the party in power. Under the present election law it is very difficult for the electorate to effect a change. Elections are, as a rule, fought out on personalities rather than on basic ideas. The ease with which they are likely to be controlled may be imagined from the fact that, outside of the larger cities and principal towns, "the organization of society is very primitive and the people generally are unaware of their civil rights." With 73 per cent of the population illiterate, a large proportion of voters are not able to form an intelligent opinion on the issues, and the system of inspectors of election, or officers required to prepare the ballots for illiterate voters, tends to promote fraud and to facilitate a personal and unscrupulous political control.

Clearly these things indicate lack of development. But the sacrifices that Filipino families are eager to undergo for the sake of education, and the pronounced advancement already exemplified by countless individuals and groups, promise surely to correct that lack if granted sufficient time. The sponsor government has perhaps been over eager to remove a guiding hand from its charge. Yet that very excess of eagerness has not been without its lesson. It teaches that authority over the islands must be kept more nearly on a par with responsibility. The United States cannot well forget what the special mission so well points out, that the influence of its efforts to establish representative self-government in the Philippines extends far beyond the Philippines. It is felt in every part of the Orient, where free institutions are the dream of the people. Recent experience has shown that this influence can be jeopardized by too much haste no less than by an excess of deliberation.

Rhodesia and the Settler

WHEN, in the summer of 1919, the Legislative Council of Rhodesia passed a resolution in favor of responsible government, and referred the matter to Lord Milner, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Milner gave a decisive answer. He declared that, apart from the important consideration of the great disparity between the white and native population in the territory, he could not consider Rhodesia as financially able to bear the burden of self-government. In the interests of all concerned, therefore, he urged that the administration of the country by the British South Africa Company should be continued until the whole situation had become much clearer. Lord Milner, however, was very far from discouraging the aspirations of the Rhodesians. He fully recognized that the Chartered Company administration, no matter how effective it might be, could not last indefinitely, and he made it perfectly clear that the British Government intended to keep the question of bringing about a change in the status of Rhodesia well in view.

It was in conformity with this policy that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, recently discussed the issue with representatives from Rhodesia. The efforts of the Rhodesians are being concentrated, at the present time, on the removal of the chief objection to self-government, namely, the comparatively small white population of the country. With an area of 150,000 square miles for Southern Rhodesia alone, the white population of some 30,000 as against a native population of 750,000 is, as it has been well expressed, "like a white ribbon on a black garment." Under a scheme at present in process of development, to redress this disparity, such a tax would be levied in Rhodesia on all unutilized lands as would compel the owners either to develop their property, or to sell it at a price that would bring it well within the reach of new settlers. If, however, the Chartered Company, and other holders, desired to retain their holdings in order to secure higher prices in the future, it is estimated that the tax they would be obliged to pay would enable the Government of Rhodesia to make such grants to new settlers as would induce large numbers of desirable immigrants to come to the country.

One particularly hopeful aspect of the scheme is the plan for cooperative groups of farmers. These it is proposed to establish on the land in little self-contained communities, each with its school, its entertainment hall, its information department, and a farming center, where pupils may be instructed in the art of agriculture as applied to Rhodesia. In this way it is hoped to solve the problem of isolation which so often acts as a deterrent to settlement of districts distant from centers of civilization. There can be no question that such a scheme, if successfully carried out, would be of enormous value to Rhodesia, whilst at the same time helping to solve the unemployment problem in Great Britain.

College Playwriting

WHEN the activities of playwriting courses in colleges of the United States began to attract wide attention, about ten years ago, many people connected with the professional theater thought, probably with some justification, that this was just one more flash in the pan, one more attempt of the amateur to teach the professional his own business.

Now that the decade has passed, it is of interest to note the present standing of "dramatics" in the colleges. Instead of fading out, interest in the arts and crafts of the theater has spread through the educational system of the United States to such a degree that, according to a recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Education, not less than 382 courses in play production are offered in 146 institutions of learning. Well-equipped theaters are maintained by seventeen colleges, and twenty-seven colleges have outdoor theaters. Many colleges have what approximate to schools of drama, with courses leading to the degrees of A. B. and M. A., and sixty-nine educational institutions give credit for dramatic work in connection with the regular curriculum.

While playwriting activities do not dominate these college courses, they hold their due place in relation to the study and practice of acting, scenic and costume design, scene painting, and the like. Of 1088 plays presented in 146 colleges during the past five years, 281 were written by students. The other 807 plays presented were mostly serious, many of them being drawn from the classics. All these productions gave their meed of experience in the arts and crafts of the theater, but special interest attaches to the spread of college playwriting. For, putting aside the annual musical comedy efforts, such as the Hasty Pudding show of Harvard, the writing of plays in the colleges, as a part of the curriculum, goes back less than fifteen years, apart from an early experiment made at the University of Michigan. It was in 1884, at Ann Arbor, that Alfred Hennequin, Ph.D., brother of the noted French dramatist, Maurice Hennequin, and himself author or adapter of thirty plays, started a college course in playwriting which was continued until he retired to private teaching. It was during the first term that Dr. Hennequin had for a special student Bronson Howard, and during this term Howard revised "Shenandoah" in the light of Hennequin's advice.

College playwriting during the past decade has had for its leading figure Professor George Pierce Baker of Harvard, who is in charge of the playwriting course called English 47, and who is director of the players and stagecraft students of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who denominate their activities the 47 Workshop. While this workshop for a number of years produced important foreign plays as well as the compositions of its members, it has for some time devoted itself to the production of original works. Out of this workshop have come several plays that have been transferred to the professional stage, there holding their own with the better fare of the regular theater.

More important, however, than the direct transfer of a play evolved in the college laboratory playhouse to the regular stage is the access of new artists to the world of the theater from the college stages and drama class rooms.

Possibly some of the managers who now look to the colleges for new manuscripts were among those who doubted the possibility of anything important coming out of "university dramatics." Certainly the professional theater no longer withholds a full recognition of the value of college drama courses.

Editorial Notes

CHICAGO doctors are reported to have issued more than 2,000,000 prescriptions for liquor during the year 1921. At an average cost of $3 per pint for the liquor and $2 for each prescription, it is estimated that this liquor cost nearly $11,000,000. Upon that sum the federal authorities must have drawn heavily in revenues. It is obvious that a system of medical prescriptions in a country where prohibition prevails may constitute the proverbial driving of the carriage and pair through the law. It is evident that the United States Congress should direct its attention not merely to the bootlegger, but to the arrangement which allows the medical man to make what looks like a mockery of an amendment to the Constitution.

IT MIGHT be difficult to think how a man could better earn a salary of $150,000 a year than in the way the leading motion picture interests in the United States are said to want the Postmaster-General, Mr. Will H. Hays, to earn it. It seems that these men wish Mr. Hays to be related to the film business in some such way as Judge Landis of Chicago is related to baseball, and Mr. Hays has agreed to consider the proposal. It is interesting to hear that he regards the main object of the proposed position to be to help the motion picture men to raise the tone of the industry, to uplift it morally, and to increase the interest of the public in the pictures. It is, of course, to be remembered that the producers wish to do their own censoring, instead of having any public agency do it. So that, if such an expenditure would bring about this result, it might represent simply business enterprise. But it is encouraging that motion picture producers themselves are beginning to associate an increase of public interest with a higher tone in what they present.

IS THE world rapidly approaching a heroic age in which a new standard of writing will be required in order adequately to deal with the coming level of human achievement? The query is suggested by the action of the Cherokee Indians, in Oklahoma, in protesting against the use of the Indian as a favorite villain for American writers. As many of these Cherokees have been made rich through their oil lands, they have been able to create a fund for their protection from slander and, incidentally, by means of a committee for that purpose, to try to have Indians made heroes and heroines instead of the villains in books, plays, and motion pictures. It would not be amiss to name the organization the Fenimore Cooper Indian Protection Society, for if ever a man made of the Indian a noble figure that writer did. After all, do not authors depict the Indian less as a villain per se than as a character who best stands for the romance, daring, and adventure which once typified the American west?

THE model of contentment in a changing and restless world must surely be found at Staple, near Sandwich, in England, where the parish clockwinder has resigned after thirty-five years' service. He received a salary of sixpence per week, for which he had to wind the clock daily. This compensation was no greater than that promised by a Birmingham man for keeping clean the statue of Nelson in that city. And the Staple clockwinder kept the clock wound up. The great war came, and railwaymen, colliers, in fact nearly everybody, got a rise in wages, but the clockwinder stuck to his original contract, and for a penny a day, and Sundays for nothing, kept the parish clock going.